

**Eighteen Pages**

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West Point Cadets. Here for Harvard-Army Football Game. Marching, 1200 Strong, Down Dartmouth Street in Front of Public Library, on Their Way to Boston Common for Review by Governor Fuller

at least, Mr. James and his wife can listen at 11 p. m. on a Saturday night to the Sunday evening broadcast of services from radio stations in New Zealand, 1800 miles away. This circumstance is due to the fact that Cook Islands lie on the east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian, which the world's day officially

the women of Rarotonga, who are very respected and influential, banded themselves together into a great company, seized all wandering pigs, and held them till their owners paid fine. Incidentally, I was one of the shed. By their energy they averted what might have been a serious food shortage until the arrival of fresh pigs."

Monday

have first names?) for riding a bicycle without a light on it. "I'm Jenkins, sir," he said, "butler to Vice-President Davis, sir."

The police went into a huddle and decided the infraction was really not as heinous as might appear, especially since it was Jenkins, so they gave him a good talking to and let it go at

and landed over 40 tons of stores. In 1928 the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of France called and the visit marked a red-letter day for the women and children of Tristan or they were received as guests and entertained. Quickly following this visit came another by the Harrison liner, which landed stores.

Tristan da Cunha has the distinction of owning a new bird hitherto unknown to naturalists. This is the flightless rail or "Atlantasia Rogersi" named in the full title.

**Prevents 100 P. C. Record**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Berkshire Village of Peru, with a population of 113, would have 100 per cent registration for the presidential election if one woman had not refused to register. The voters' list has 68 names.



## BIG MERGER OF BRITISH MINES TO AID RECOVERY

Leaders of Industry Working for Reorganization of the Mining Areas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Steady progress is being made in the reorganization of the British coal industry, the latest move being a large-scale merger of at least nine, and perhaps more, companies in Lancashire. The merger involves some of the most efficient mining properties in the country and will be known as Manchester Collieries, Ltd., with a probable capital of about £5,000,000. Joseph Ramsden, of the Bridgewater Collieries, will be chairman of the united concern, which will have an annual capacity of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons a year and in good times will employ upwards of 20,000 men.

It is becoming obvious that the leaders of the coal industry are working hard to put their house in order and are steadily surmounting obstacles that have stood in the path of recovery.

**Uniting Marketing Groups**  
It is generally agreed that the next important step is to assure unity between the three large marketing schemes now in operation and to bring into them the owners in Northumberland and Durham, who have not yet joined the other marketing groups.

The three marketing schemes now in operation are the Scottish, the Five Counties (Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Midlands) and the South Wales. Meetings are taking place between the three groups and the outsiders, and hope is held out that a genuine unification of coal selling may be reached, thus putting the British coal industry on a par with that of Germany, where common action is readily obtainable.

The methods adopted by the three groups are not uniform, but they are close enough to be susceptible of joint action if all the owners come in. Already a number of short cuttings have been obtained which would have been lost if the subsidy feature of the Midlands plan had not been available.

**Central Export Agency Sought**  
What is mainly hoped is to organize a central agency where control of tenders and appointments of export orders can be handled, and which will prevent the congestion of supplies in the home market. It is the latter difficulty which has often caused demoralization and consequent price depression in the trade.

In the anthracite fields in Wales more than 50 per cent of the industry is now under one management. It is generally assumed that the resulting economies and smoothness of operation will be so obvious to those in the soft coal fields that the work of bringing about amalgamation and co-operation will be greatly facilitated.

LEATHER CONCERN MERGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—An international "collaboration agreement" which virtually merges two large leather pro-

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ducing organizations, has just been announced. It brings together the Martin Zimmer Lederwerke Company of Frankfurt-on-Main, Ger., and the Alpina, Ltd., of Paris. The Martin Zimmer Company operates goat and kid-skin tanneries at Frankfurt-on-Main in addition to a chain of branches and distributing houses in Europe and America. The Alpina Company has equipment for gathering reptile skins in India, French Indo-China and Java. It operates a tannery at Bern, Switzerland, and subsidiaries in London, Berlin, Milan and New York.

## Children's Fair Has Model Park

*Velvet Lawn and Old-Fashioned Flowers Form Play-ground for Squirrels*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York school children who are visiting the Children's Fair at the American Museum of Natural History no longer have any excuse for overflowing into the grassy sections of park areas or breaking through underbrush and ornamental shrubbery. The fair includes an exhibit which illustrates the way in which a model park should be run and the manner in which a model child should deport himself in it.

The child portrayed in the exhibit, sits on the benches and enjoys the view of velvet lawns unobstructed by little scampering figures. He is watching the old-fashioned flowers nod on their sturdy stems. He listens eagerly to chirping birds or watches squirrels race up and down the tree trunks. But he does not scatter papers about the walks, paper widely around knocking over the benches or clamber into the gardeners' choice stretches of shrubbery, breaking branches and scattering foliage in his wake.

More than 600 exhibits have been grouped into six major classes—city gardens, nature study notebooks and records, conservation insects, home-made animal cages, biological trends, plaster casts and miscellany.

## GOV. SMITH PROPOSES LONGER POLLING TIME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The calling of a special session of the Legislature to add six hours to the time which the polls may remain open in New York has just been urged on Governor Smith as a means of coping with the unprecedented registration throughout the State.

The request to the Governor was made by John H. Clark Jr., attorney for George U. Harvey, candidate for borough president in Queens. He recommends that the Legislature amend the present election law to keep the polls open from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight on Nov. 6. Under the present statute the polls close at 6 o'clock in the evening.

## New Telephone Preserves and Transmits Messages

CHICAGO (AP)—John Collins, Waco, Tex., demonstrated before a meeting of the Independent Telephone Association an "ansophone" which, when installed in the telephone, will receive messages when the telephone user is absent and later transmit them in the sender's own voice to the person for whom the message was intended.

The housewife of the future, it was pointed out, on returning from marketing may expect to hear almost anything when she turns on the telephone, from the latest neighborhood gossip to a message from the husband that he won't be home for dinner.

## BALTIMORE MAYOR SEEKS AN AIRPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—An appeal to the people of Baltimore to co-operate in the construction of a great municipal airport here has just been voiced by William F. Broening, Mayor, speaking before the Real Estate Board.

Mayor Broening was discussing the municipal debt, street improvements and similar subjects, when interrupted by the whirr of the motors of the Graf Zeppelin on her way to Lakehurst. When his audience ressembled after watching the dirigible's nine-minute flight over the city, the Mayor abruptly changed his subject and discussed the airport question.

## Favorite Walk of George Meredith Subject of Injunction in Britain

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

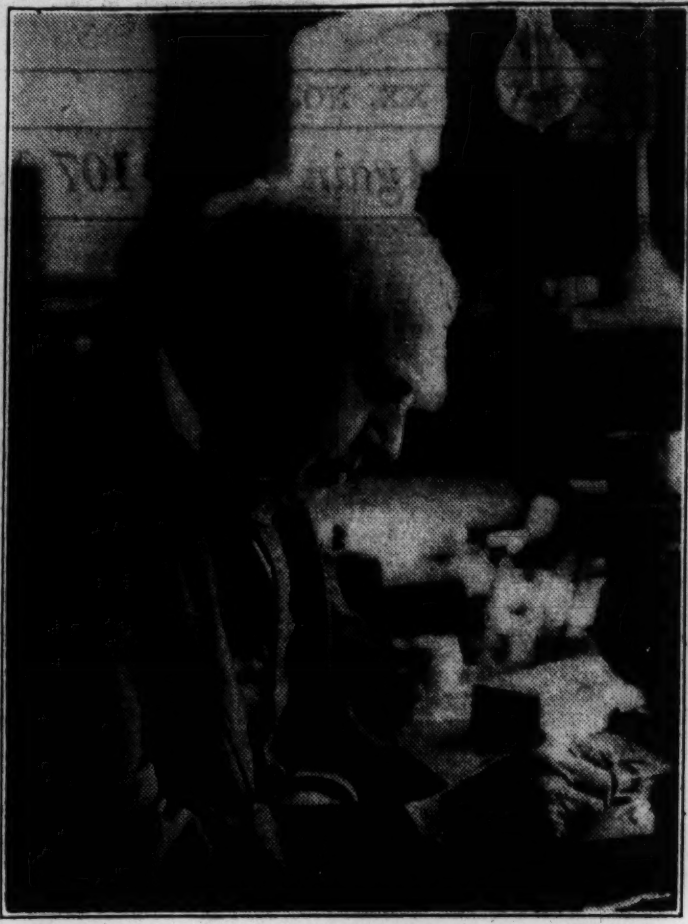
LONDON—One of the favorite walks of George Meredith, the novelist, when he lived in Flint Cottage, at the foot of Box Hill, has just been the subject of an injunction suit which has been dismissed by Justice Tomlin in the High Court of Justice. It was stated that Meredith was fond of walking along a path which led from Durking Road through Happy Valley and up over the hill, and the action was brought by a Pinehurst citizen against a neighbor for a declaration that there was no public right of way over the path which ran by the side of his house.

It was argued that as the path was used chiefly by persons for purposes of pleasure—in going to the well-known beauty spot to gather blackberries or blueberries—it could not be a public footpath.

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## Nation Honors His Attainments



THOMAS A. EDISON

ONE electric bulb hanging above the celebrated inventor's head typifies his achievements "in illuminating the path of progress through the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century." Testifying to his service, Congress authorized the gold medal, and participation by President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon mark presentation ceremonies heard by millions over the air.

## Museums Becoming Laboratories That Lead Beyond 'Main Street'

*Are Being Used More as Workshops for Appreciating Other Nations and Cultures, Says Director of American Institute of Architects*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Museums in this country are fast becoming working laboratories which challenge the imagination and provide people generally with information that enhances their appreciation of other nations and cultures, according to Louis La Beaume, of St. Louis, a director of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. La Beaume, in a statement just issued by the institute, declares that American museums are being used more and more by people "who come not to gaze, but to understand, which means to appreciate."

"The day of mere pedantry in the museum will pass," he says. "The museum of the future will be a working laboratory, not only for artists and savants, but for men and women and children, and it will often be more than that; it will bear a record of man's struggle and development and be a treasure house of his highest achievement."

"A Malay kris in a glass case, a mummy in its wrappings, a reconstructed model of a Phoenician galley, a fossil from the Pliocene age, these are objects which lead the imagination out beyond the end of Main Street and open ever-widening vistas into the world in which we play so tiny a part."

## WORLD TO BE SILENT TWO MINUTES NOV. 11

NEW YORK—A world gridding moment of silence is planned by the League of Remembrance on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, which comes on Sunday, as a token of honorable remembrance of the meaning of the day 10 years ago when the armies of the world ceased hostilities.

Invitation has been sent by the league to practically every country in the world to stand in silence at 11 a. m. and at corresponding hours on that day, for two minutes, when it is hoped all activities will cease for the time involved.

## NEW SCHOOLS FOR CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Plans to erect 1500 modern rural schools have been approved by the Department of Education. Many unsanitary old-fashioned schools will be replaced and several hundred new schools will be erected. Funds for the construction will be obtained from the \$5,000,000 set aside from the \$50,000,000 recently contracted for by the Government in New York.

## MEDIATION ASKED ON EXPRESS DISPUTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Conferences which have been under way here with a view to adjudicating the differences between the express companies and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 100, have failed to reach an agreement.

The recall is said to be due to an incident in May when Mr. Sudakoff's secretary was found to be organizing anti-constitutional elements in Latvia and Mr. Sudakoff himself was implicated.

**Mme. Pauline Ladies' Hatter**  
A new line of very choice models in soft, felt and velours at tempting prices. Also the new metal and Sequins Theatre Hats.

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108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

## BOSTON CHEERS WEST POINTERS IN GALA PARADE

(Continued from Page 1)

which people pushed out almost into the line of march, and finally into Beacon Street and on toward the Common.

It was at Mechanics Hall, however, that the real behind-the-scenes action of the parade took place. Here the cadets debarked from the four long sections of Pullman that had carried them from the Point. Here was the only spot where the almost stolid dignity and the impeccability of dress, so apparent as they marched in review, was not assumed.

As the cadets filed from their Pullmans there were small prouetings, while one man saw that his brother's cape was correctly flattened down, his overcoat without a wrinkle.

Little bits of exuberant horseplay, matches of greeting in the jargon of West Point, in which the parade became the "p-rade" and H Company became "H Co." were seen and heard upon the stone flagging of the train platform that entirely vanished later. As the band struck up the air that was to cadence the steps of the cadets in their march there was a cheer from the packed crowds gathered about the starting point that was to be caught up and continued along almost the entire line of march.

**Crowd 10 and 20 Deep**  
Nearly 10,000 people saw the start and filled the short two blocks between Mechanics Hall and the Public Library. While in Copley Square the crowds were lined 10, 15 and 20 deep, and were pushed back against the terraced facade of the library.

Only for a few short blocks on Beacon Street was the crowd not solidly packed, despite the length of the route. And even here windows and doorsteps were jammed, and the applause constantly loudened as the Common was neared.

Down through Beacon Street and across the Charles Street intersection marched the gray-blue line, figures that could have been carved from wood and set in marvellously synchronized motion by some hidden mechanism. The band in its dark blue and white marched as stiffly; its instruments gleamed; a sun that was a smudged gold coin hung among platinum clouds; over a single biplane flew and a dozen birds, stirred to flight by the sight, matched their wings against it.

The long line, led by a half dozen men in the olive drab of high army officers, came in through the Charles Street gate.

A cheer upon a cheer rolled up from the crowd; Governor Fuller stepped three or four paces forward from the line which also held Dwight F. Davis, United States Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and

The Mountains of the Moon in Africa Grow Strawberries Throughout the Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Mountains of the Moon, in equatorial Africa, are a delightful summer resort where strawberries abound all the year, many bushes of the temperate zone attain a height of from 9 to 50 feet, and snowstorms are a frequent experience, according to Carvel Wells, British explorer, who has just returned here from central Africa. Mr. Wells traveled for three months as a member of the Massey Expedition, sponsored by the Chicago Geographic Society.

The Mountains of the Moon were shrouded in mystery for many years until they were definitely located by the Duke of Abruzzi in 1906. Although they were well known to the ancients, and Ptolemy mentioned them in his geography, modern geographers for years disputed their existence. It was impossible, they said, for snow-capped mountains to exist on the equator.

The Massey Expedition followed the tracks of the Abruzzi expedition. At the summit of the range they found the Duke's visiting card in a tin, and placed Mr. Wells' card beside it, Mr. Wells said.

## Warren Institution for Savings

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## Liberal Attitude Believed Reached on Five-Day Week

Head of International Machinists Declares Shorter Work Period Succeeds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTA, Ga.—Labor's espousal of the five-day week has aroused less objection among industrial capitalists than the demand a few years ago for the eight-hour day, bespeaking an altered viewpoint that assures a universal shorter labor week, "with great resulting social, moral and economic benefits to the nation."

Such is the opinion of A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, expressed at the opening session here of the quadrennial meeting of the association. Mr. Wharton was a member of the United States Railroad Board during the Wilson Administration, and is considered a competent authority upon labor trends.

Delegates from every quarter of the continent are in attendance at the two weeks meeting, the first here since the group organized in Atlanta in 1888.

"One justification of the five-day week," Mr. Wharton said, "is increased production in recent years, and the necessity to meet unemployment conditions arising therefrom. Mr. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has declared that our productive machinery cannot run 300 days in the year without producing a stock so large that it cannot be sold, either in home or foreign markets."

"Two days away from regular work," Mr. Wharton said, "is increased production in recent years, and the necessity to meet unemployment conditions arising therefrom. Mr. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has declared that our productive machinery cannot run 300 days in the year without producing a stock so large that it cannot be sold, either in home or foreign markets."

"The half day's labor on Saturday spoils the day for production, and is thoroughly uneconomical."

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**Bel-Air from the AIR**

I THINK many people are interested to see Bel-Air from the air. Certainly it is a novel way. It is very educational, and holds many surprises.

On numerous cross country trips North and East and on instruction and test flights in and over Clover Field, I have been able to observe, with a great deal of interest and detail, the Santa Monica Mountain foothill region lying between the Los Angeles River and the sea. I believe, in many respects, ancient Greece must have been like this region is now. Of particular interest in this section are the oak and sycamore tree-studded canyons in Bel-Air and its vicinity. There is one little canyon back from the country Club that has intrigued me and always attracts my attention. There are locations in it that seem from the air to be truly a part of Arcadia. I have found myself circling this spot on numerous occasions, it is so interesting and so unusual.

If there is one spot in the world that I have seen—and I have flown over the Philippine Archipelago, the Hawaiian Islands, over the United States and many other places—where I would like to have a little home it is in this timbered canyon near the Bel-Air Country Club. Probably those of you who have not had the good fortune to fly the air, do not know the hours of contemplation that are possible for a pilot sailing through the skies in his ship. In my many flights over Southern California, I found myself being magnetized back to this little beauty spot in Bel-Air.

As I had seen and dreamed of this spot from the skies, I was very anxious to see it close-up. Recently I had the opportunity to drive near to this particular section, and my aerial observations and dreams were fully borne out. If one loves the open, with an equal portion of sun, trees and hills, there is no place more lovely or combines so happy a blending of the handwork of Nature and man than beautiful Bel-Air.

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## POWERS DECIDE EXPERTS TO FIX DEBT OF REICH

Commission to Try to Effect  
Final Settlement Between  
Allies and Germany

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Winston Churchill's visit to Paris is regarded here as a step toward ending a state of things in Europe, alike financially unsatisfactory and politically dangerous. Officials are reticent, but it is generally believed that an advance has been made and that the plan proposed is for an international expert body analogous to the Dawes committee, composed of two members each from Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan and, if possible, America, to assemble in Berlin, possibly early in December. This commission is to endeavor to effect a final settlement between the Allies and Germany, including reparations payments and evacuation of the Rhineland.

The Times describes the problem as one to decide what definite task can be given to Germany without further allied suppression and without protection as regards the transfer of funds.

The Daily Telegraph says the plan discussed was for a division of Germany's liability into two parts, one earmarked for the payment of inter-allied debts and the other for French and Belgian claims. The debt, it states, would be reduced 20 per cent. The British Government's view point is understood to be that any arrangement which is final will be satisfactory, provided it does not put an additional burden upon the taxpayers.

Raymond Poincaré, the Daily News says, admits the line that France is prepared for a reduction of Germany's payments, which the British proposed, provided it is left with a sufficient sum to meet the allied debt payments and the cost of restoring the devastated areas.

Sir Josiah Stamp, Britain's representative on the Dawes committee, said that the scheme has worked absolutely according to plan, and that the time has come for further action.

"Germany's obligations," he continued, "have been faithfully met as far as the sums received by the different governments is concerned. A curious fact is that not only as fast as much faster than the sums have been due from Germany for reparations the Allies and foreign countries have lent money to Germany."

"The necessity for Germany actually to transfer, in a physical sense, its reparations obligations has not arisen. . . . As Germany's hunger for new capital gets satisfied the flow into it should be less and less. There may come a point when people do not invest there. Then it will be necessary for her to export a vast sum of money, or rather goods, to other countries without counterpoise and the problem will arise whether the world wants to take more goods to the value of £135,000,000 annually from Germany."

How soon the leading countries would meet to discuss whether there should be any change in the "astronomical figures of the Versailles Treaty" he could not say, but come this must. They must get a rational view of the problem and take it up where it stood.

### Winston Churchill Backs Views of Parker Gilbert

**BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PARIS—Winston Churchill's personal support of Parker Gilbert, in an interview with Raymond Poincaré in Paris on the constitution of the commission to solve the reparations problem, took the political world by surprise. It would be exaggerating to declare that agreement on every point has been reached, but indeed there is a general concordance of views on the object to be attained.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Churchill would prefer a commission of prominent persons, as in 1923, was the Poincaré, who by curious coincidence was then in power and who consented to this course in the appointment of the Dawes Commission, whose work will now be supplemented and completed. Owen

Young's services would be enlisted if this view prevailed and if America were willing to lend at least unofficial aid.

**Type of Commission Opposed**  
But there is a strong objection in many quarters to this type of commission, on which sit independent men whose business it would be to disregard narrowly national interests. It is felt that humbler experts, furnished with instructions from their respective governments and concerned merely with the technical working out of possibilities, would in the circumstances be better. The Monitor representative cannot find justification for the suggestion that Mr. Churchill has abandoned the Dawes declaration of 1923, by which England asserted its right to payments from its debtors equivalent to its own debts toward America. M. Poincaré certainly admits a similar conception, and on behalf of France adds that France must receive not only the wherewithal to pay its creditors, but something on account of the reconstruction costs of the devastated regions.

The solution, which is as it were in the air, is that of the total obligations of Germany, which are now indeterminate, should be fixed in a capital sum in the neighborhood of 30,000,000,000 marks. This might involve a reduction of annuities from 2,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 marks. The advantage for Germany is serious, for the present computation places a capital value on Germany's debt of about 40,000,000,000 marks. In fact, under the 1921 arrangement of Aristide Briand, which has never been formally repudiated, Germany owes the impossible sum of 132,000,000,000 marks.

**The Transfer Clause**  
Germany should consent to the abolition of the transfer clause which safeguards German currency, inasmuch as payments automatically cease if the mark is affected by transference of payments. In return for the renunciation of this clause Germany would be freed from international restraint both financial and military. Further, about half of Germany's debt, namely 16,000,000,000 marks would be regarded as interest for reimbursement of the allied debts to the United States. Therefore if the United States would ever revise the allied debts German payments would be reduced accordingly.

The rest of the German payments would practically all go to France and Belgium for compensation of material damages. Perlinax indicates that under such an agreement France would ratify the debt accords with the United States and England. Nothing appears to be decided concerning the commercialization of the German debt.

It is not seen how the bonds can be placed in large quantities at present. Doubtless it will be in Berlin, which is headquarters of the commission. It is remarked that J. Pierpont Morgan is in Paris. M. Moreau, the governor of the Banque de France, has seen Mr. Gilbert. There have been conversations proceeding quietly between Germany and the French and British authorities. Mr. Gilbert is going to Brussels and to Rome.

### NEW YORK TO REBUILD 328 TOWN BRIDGES

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Eighty-three building projects, calling for the expenditure of approximately \$28,600,000, are under way for the State of New York, according to Governor Smith's second report, just issued, on the progress of public improvements. The report was compiled by the Public Improvement Committee.

The report says that highway and bridge construction called for 698 miles of roads and the reconstruction of 328 town bridges taken over by the State at the end of the year, according to the report, the highway system will embrace about 10,700 miles of completed road, of which 4000 miles will be of concrete.

**FRENCH ENVOY RETURNS**  
NEW YORK (P)—The French cruiser Duquesne, bringing Ambassador Paul Claudel and his daughter for an inspection tour of the French West Indies, arrived Friday for a week's visit. Governors Island fired a salute of 21 guns as the cruiser passed to its anchorage in the North River.

## Service Distinguishes Career



MRS. HERBERT HOOVER  
At a Window of Her Home in Washington, D. C.

## Intimate Picture of Mrs. Hoover Given by Classmate at Stanford

Characteristics of Genuineness and Sympathy Evident  
in College Days—Finds Time for Service to Others—Has Winning Naturalness

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—An intimate picture of the Stanford University days of Miss Lou Henry, now Mrs. Herbert Hoover, has been given by one of her classmates, Mrs. William F. Snow of Riverside Drive, New York City.

Mrs. Snow was willing to talk to a representative of the Women's National Committee for Hoover, of which Mrs. F. Louis Slade is chairman, and to tell of the personality and individuality of the wife of the Republican nominee for President only to further the work of Mrs. Slade and her committee. Today the friendship of Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Snow is strengthened by the fact that they have worked together in many kindly ways about which their recollection is mutual.

"It is Mrs. Hoover who contributes the great knowledge and experience for this," Mrs. Snow explained; "mine is merely the unstinted effort."

**Daughter of Country Banker**

"An ambitious young farmer had taken the open road to Stanford, which had not long before opened its doors," she continued reminiscently. "There he had met Lou Henry, who lived in Monterey and was the daughter of a country banker."

"Lou Henry was the chief delight of her father and she rode so well that she could handle a wild pony. I say this merely to show what kind of a girl she was and how thoroughly her prerogative it was to be daring. "Herbert Hoover was graduated, and it is to be gathered that he said something to Lou Henry about coming back for her after he had attended to the imperative matter of finding a job. When a girl's father is a banker, you must have something in your pocket save prospects."

**Mr. Hoover Gets His "Job"**

"Well, Herbert Hoover got his start in a mining camp. Then he headed north for the office of the biggest

engineer in America and asked for work. It was not easy to get. He had to work for no pay at all for a time, and there was a day when just 28 cents jingled in his pockets. Then he got the job."

"Lou Henry was 'comfortably fixed.' That was not typical of Stanford in those days, when a dollar was a good deal heavier than it is now. A fund of \$200 or \$300 meant a lot to most Stanford students then, and taking stock of the needs about her, Lou Henry established a fund to relieve some of the pressure. Not a large fund, you understand. She wasn't rich. But she had enough to help, and in those days, I repeat, \$100 meant a lot—and \$200 twice as much. "The Geology Club at Stanford used to go into the mountains on inspection trips with an old horse and wagon to haul supplies and bedding. Lou Henry and Herbert Hoover were usually along on these trips. She belonged to the out-of-doors. It suited her simplicity and her cast of mind. "The most simple and easy person I have ever seen," they said of her.

**Days Devoted to Service**

"The story of Mr. Hoover's success as an engineer in Asia, his return to the United States to marry Lou Henry and their immediate journey back to Asia are familiar to everyone. Mrs. Hoover has had wide contacts since then—contacts as wide as the world—but today she is just as she always was. Of course, her experiences have not left her where they found her. They have widened her immeasurably. They have increased her poise, her composure, her knowledge of men and women and things. They have educated her in ways she could not learn in any other school save the world. "But genuineness and simplicity and frankness and honesty and

truthfulness remain with her. She has them to just as marked degree as she had them at Stanford, when we all loved her for these qualities and her bigness of heart."

## Geology "Cruises" Will Be Continued

New Princeton Trips Planned  
for Canada and Europe—16  
States Visited in 1928

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PRINCETON, N. J.—The geological department of Princeton University is now planning two more "geology cruises" similar to those made in the summers of 1927 and 1928, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Richard M. Field, head of the department.

It is hoped, Dr. Field said, that two trips may be made next summer. One of these will be to Canada as the guest of the Canadian Geological Survey and Department of Mines. The second will be to Europe and will have the co-operation of the British Geological Survey and the Scottish Geological Society. Prof. O. T. Jones of Manchester and James Bailey, formerly British guest at the summer school here, will be leaders of the party in England and in Scotland. This party will be limited to 10 Princeton students.

The trip this year lasted from late June until August and covered 16 states. Included in its itinerary were the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Park, the Northern iron ranges, the Painted Desert, the Los Angeles oil fields, Crater Lake and Niagara Falls.

There were 25 men in the party, including representatives from three foreign universities—Oxford, Manchester and Cambridge, and six American institutions.

The trip this summer was particularly successful, as Professor Field discovered sufficient data for a new book on the structure of the walls of the Grand Canyon.

The cruise was made in the special car Princeton. This car has been entirely refitted through the courtesy of the Pullman Company, but, to enable more men to accompany the school on its trips, Dr. Field has decided to have a new car containing a reading-room and sleeping accommodations for guests.

## NEW RADIO FURNACE PRODUCES MANGANESE

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (P)—Another mechanical servant for improving building materials, a radio furnace that produces pure manganese in commercial quantities for the first time, is announced here.

Manganese exists in all steels, with properties of toughening and ductility, and of importance in making pure alloys. The discovery was announced by the bureau of metal research at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at an open meeting held jointly with the United States Bureau of Mines. Those perfecting the manganese distillation were Dr. F. M. Walters Jr., director, and Doctors V. N. Krivolok and J. B. Friauf. The radio furnace is a super vacuum tube.

## ENGLISH COTTAGES AT 48, 60, WEEKLY

THORPELESSEN, Eng. (P)—Four-room cottages that cost only £150 to build and which will rent at 48, 60, weekly, have been opened here by Viscountess Byng of Vim, wife of Lord Byng. She had the houses constructed as an experiment in rural housing.

Lady Byng unlocked the doors with a silver key and threw into each cottage a loaf of bread and a piece of coal. This ceremony symbolized the old Essex custom of wishing that those living in the houses would never lack for food or warmth.

## RADIO SET NOW FOUND IN EVERY THIRD FAMILY

Research Shows Orchestras  
and Popular Entertainers  
Choice of Most

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—One family in three in the United States owns a radio set; most sets have from five to six tubes, and programs are preferred emphasizing orchestras or popular entertainers. These are some of the outstanding results obtained by a survey undertaken by a leading radio engineering organization in one of the most far-reaching examinations ever undertaken.

A total of 17,099 families were personally questioned, of which 5608 were found to have radios. The inquiry was carried on under the supervision of Dr. Daniel Starch, Cambridge, Mass., for the National Broadcasting Company, affiliated with the Radio Corporation of America. Interviews were spread over 11 large cities, 21 medium-sized cities, 73 small towns, and 68 counties. Samples were taken to cover the Nation east of the Rockies, and results were compiled by a trained statistician and economist. Basing conclusions for the Nation on the results, it was calculated that the American radio audience is now 41,500,000, or over, and that approximately 9,700,000 families out of a total of 27,900,000 families possess sets.

**Crystal Sets Dwinding**  
The average radio-owning family has had it about one year and eight months, it was found, with a majority in possession of a set from one to three years. Only 3 per cent of the families still use crystal sets; two-thirds of the total have either five or six tubes.

Four-fifths of the great radio audience listen almost every day, and a majority use their radio two hours or more at a time. One-fourth of the families interviewed stated they used the set four hours each day or even longer.

To the question which has agitated nearly every politician, advertiser or other radio-caster with a message to deliver, "What is the most popular hour?" a variety of answers were returned. The evening, between 7 to 11 is the favorite time, with the maximum audience between 8 and 10. The noon hour and the supper hour are, however, nearly equal in number of listeners. It was found that farmers are better listeners at about noon to 2 p. m. than other classes and begin to tune off after 9 p. m.

When the radio is on, the whole family usually gathers around and listens in, according to about 85 per cent of the replies to the question. This question is important in estimating the number of people who, for instance, listen to Hoover and Smith speeches.

**Religion and Crops for Farmers**  
One of the most interesting questions dealt with the preferences for various classifications of programs. Orchestras and popular entertainers were far and away the most popular. Dance music came third, but found its chief support among the families of large cities. Farm families preferred religious services and crop reports over dances and showed a partiality for children's programs. The major support for classical music and grand

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A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee

## CHINA'S NOTE TO POWERS RAISES SERIOUS ISSUE

Reported Demand for End of  
Extraterritorial Rights  
Hits Foreign Residents

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The report from Shanghai that the Chinese Foreign Minister has addressed a note to the treaty powers demanding immediate relinquishment by them of extraterritorial rights has been received in diplomatic circles here with no great surprise in view of the fact that it has been more than once foreshadowed by the Nationalist Government of Nanking.

Nevertheless, the fact that it has now been presented to the powers concerned in a formal note brings what is unquestionably a grave Far Eastern question into prominence. The extraterritorial rights enjoyed by subjects of the treaty powers, including Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan—the Daily Telegraph points out—are the sole guarantee that foreigners in China have for their lives and property.

Under these rights foreigners cannot be tried by Chinese judges or magistrates, but go before their own consular courts. In Shanghai this rule, modified lately by the international settlement there, exists under conditions different from those obtaining in other Chinese cities or provinces.

It may be regarded as certain that the powers concerned, says the Daily Telegraph, "will require very substantial definite guarantees before they consent to their compatriots and merchants being called before the Chinese courts of the warlords. This is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the country is overrun by hordes of destitute soldiers, who have taken up brigandage as a profession. The Nanking movement has still to prove its power; both in suppressing these bandits and in seeing that even-handed justice is dispensed in its courts."

**Balance Sheet  
on War Figured**  
Cost to Victor Shown in Summary to Foreign Policy Association

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—A balance sheet almost 10 years after the Armistice was discussed by James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, at a dinner here held under the auspices of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Mr. McDonald, who recently spent several months studying conditions in Europe, finds great material progress, although there are weak spots, such as Austria. Great Britain, too, he said, is still struggling with problems of fundamental difficulty, showing how expensive it is to win a war.

France he finds back to normal economically, industrially and financially. Germany, in many ways, has shown the greatest advance since the war, especially in the last four years. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and other new states have marched ahead. Russia remains an enigma. In the last year she has gone back rather than forward, yet compared with 1918 there is vast material progress, he estimates.

Mr. McDonald referred to the low standard of living, especially in southeastern Europe. Some people think there must be large-scale production and distribution before this condition can be corrected.

"Democracy is unquestionably in the saddle in Europe. In France the democratic régime remains intact. In Germany it is on trial for the first time and has steadily increased. Greece seems about to emerge as a democracy. There is no occasion for pessimism," he said.

Referring to the Kellogg Treaty, the speaker declared that what really counts is the body of the letter, not the mass of reservations and interpretations.

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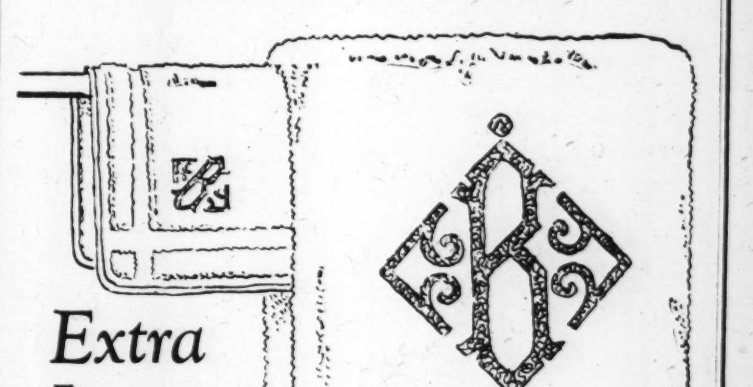
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## NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS EXPAND UNDER DRY RULE

Despite Loss of Revenue of Liquor Licenses, the Growth Is Unusual

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Expenditures for the public schools of North Carolina have trebled since the scholastic year of 1919-1920, and have increased from \$32,443,426 in 1925-1926 to \$36,701,501 during the past year, says a statement issued from the office of Arch T. Allen, State Superintendent.

## President Nominees Who Did Not Pass Final Test of Popular Vote

Clay, Webster, Bryan, Etcetera of Magic Tongues, Had to Join Long List of Those Who Step Back Into So-Called Shadows of Defeat

By EDWIN L. SABIN

UPON the political calendar this is another of those years—one in every four—wherein the spotlight of election which reveals the victor throws the vanquished into a dimmed background. Presumably by the sovereign will of a great people some one is chosen, the others are moved aside. This has been going on for more than a century; and although presidential candidates take their chances accordingly, there frequently is an element of pathos in a condition inseparable from politics under a republic.

Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, General Winfield Scott, John C. Fremont, Stephen A. Douglas, Horace Greeley, James C. Blaine, Samuel J. Tilden, William Jennings Bryan—to name these is to name only a few of the national figures who have drunk the bitter draught of thwarted ambition and of dashed hopes; several of them not merely once but time after time. The darkness of faith unwarded, and of high air-castles finally razed to the ground, surrounds the lives of Clark and Blaine: two men, leaders in their generation, whose magic tongues and presences were away in their favor everything except votes. Daniel Webster the Thunderer, Clay's contemporary, his peer in debate, possibly his superior as a thinker if not as a declaimer, who wisely went down before the resonant voice of the ballot box. And of the others, not so eminent but nevertheless as strongly moved by the beguiling call, General Scott and Horace Greeley (both crushed by the experience) closely follow.

**Harry of the West**  
Henry Clay—"Harry of the West!" Of sunny smile and genial personality, of high patriotism and ringing oratory, of broad, propitiatory stand upon national questions, termed the "Common Sense" of the people, a bridge between South and North, he was rivalled in his Whig chieftainship by only Webster of the anti-slavery North. But the silvered bridge was to him the Bridge of Sighs.

No statesman in the United States, before him or after him, has had a mass of admirers more devoted, in that thousands idolized who never had heard him, never had seen him. Even 30 years after he had gone the fond mention of the name of Harry Clay would bring a Republican rally to its feet.

Yet Henry Clay, to call whom noble is no false fiction, never was elected President, although in 24 years of a distinguished national career he was five times an open candidate and was twice upon "the election ballots."

In 1824, when he was 47 and had been Speaker of the House for 14 years, he was a candidate for the electoral votes along with Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, and the masterly politician, William H. Crawford, ex-Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury.

expenditures \$2,250,000, making a total increase of \$4,258,075.

In 1900 North Carolina was spending only \$1,000,000 a year on public education, and as late as America's entrance into the World War in 1917, it was spending only about \$6,000,000. While the official statement points out no contrast as to periods, it is noted in this connection by those who have studied it that since the adoption of state-wide prohibition in 1909 expenditures have increased from \$3,000,000 to more than \$36,000,000, as shown above.

This is regarded as significant, in view of the argument advanced by those opposed to prohibition that the schools would suffer. Figures, however, show a steady gain, and since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enactment of the Volstead Act forever taking from the states and their subdivisions the power to license the sale of liquor, expenditures have increased from \$3,000,000 to more than \$36,000,000, while in the meantime the State has become sufficiently prosperous to refrain from levying any additional taxes on real estate and personal property for State purposes and has left this source of revenue to the counties for local purposes, including public schools and local highways.

politics of John Quincy Adams, was still less a partisan of military glory. He had already been a leader in legislative measures that would discipline General Jackson for sundry high-handed proceedings, and he wrote to a friend that he failed to see "why killing 2500 Englishmen at New Orleans" qualified Andrew Jackson for the "complicated duties of Chief Magistrate."

He threw his Kentucky and Ohio votes to Adams; the one Missouri representative defied Senator Benton and voted for Secretary Adams; three of the Jackson states gave a majority for Adams, and upon the first ballot John Quincy Adams had his 12 states.

Whereby, through this "bargain and corruption" as Jackson's fiery comment put it, Henry Clay became the Adams Secretary of State. It was alleged that he had traded his states for the berth of secretary—it was alleged, in the opposition prints, that he had been open to overtures from either principal.

"So, you see, the Judas of the West has closed his eyes and will receive the 30 pieces of silver," shouted the furious Jackson. The accusations fell flat. John Quincy Adams the Puritan denied absolutely; they were tossed back into the Jackson camp, as a canard originating there. But the cry of "bargain and corruption" tagged Henry Clay through many a year, and he and Andrew Jackson were forever political and personal enemies.

**Even a Unanimous Nominee**  
The love of Henry Clay's people for him—for his winning manner, his warm eloquence, his certain gallantry, his rectitude, which they believed, and the enemies that he made—invested him with a halo. In 1832 he was the unanimous nominee of the National Republicans, and would have been the independent nominee of the people at large had the convention side-tracked him.

Another convention, exclusively of young men, over 300, from almost every state, met in Washington, and not only hurried for "Harry of the West" but heard him speak, as a shock his hand. William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, who, in 1864-1865, at Lincoln's request reorganized the Union's finances demoralized by the war, and who long headed the Republican stalwarts, was prominent in the gathering.

"Clay's Infant School," it was contemptuously styled. But Senator Henry Clay, the young man's model, had youth with him. Apparently inspiring the ardor of North and South, he seemed to be assured of election. Andrew Jackson, as Clay's opponent, was up for a second term to follow his first term, during which he had laid on right and left. He had immediately removed from office more than 700 government employees. He had lost his Vice-President, John C. Calhoun. In maintaining his protective "tariff of abominations" and the integrity of the Union, he had offended the planter South. He had wielded the veto club upon Congress, had hounded the United States Bank (intrenched at Philadelphia under Nicholas Biddle), had disrupted his Cabinet and much of Washington society by championing the made-celebrated Mrs. "Peggy" Eaton.

Enthusiasm for Henry Clay ran high. Hoovey for Henry Clay! And Andy Jackson, the tough, veteran "Old Hickory," ruling with iron will and terrific denunciations beat him by nearly a solid South, by a popular majority of 150,000 and an electoral majority of 170! Maine and Pennsylvania both went for Jackson.

## LAWYER POINTS WAY TO BETTER BENCH AND BAR

Would Restore Graded Title, Counsellor, and Establish Standard for Judges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A recommendation that candidates admitted to the bar be graded according to character and experience, and that eligibility standards be established for all bench candidates, is contained in an article by William Harvey Smith, member of the New York bar, in the current issue of the Panel, organ of the Association of Grand Jurors.

Establishment of a graded bar, combined with restricted eligibility for the bench, "assuredly would fortify the foundation of our Government by strengthening its judicial branch and the bar from which the bench is recruited," Mr. Smith says.

The article recommends that candidates for admission to the bar first receive a limited and conditional license permitting them to practice only in those courts which are of lesser jurisdiction than the Supreme Court and with some such title as "attorney."

Mr. Smith adds, "such a candidate would be entitled to apply to a character committee for full admission and the added title of 'counsellor.'"

He declares that only a simple amendment would be required to the rules for admission of candidates to the bar as now prescribed by the New York Court of Appeals.

Full admission to the bar at the end of the five-year period, he holds, should be granted only after rigorous scrutiny of the applicant's ethical standards and legal activities. For this purpose, he says, attorneys should be required to keep the papers and records of all cases and a docket of cases in litigation.

Mr. Smith calls attention to the severe educational requirements in addition to a long period of apprenticeship, which prevailed in the early history of the bar in the United States and asserts that these rigorous standards were swept aside by the wave of Jacksonian democracy that subsequently permeated the country.

"With higher education universally available, the objection to a graded bar in this State no longer exists," he said. "With that objection eliminated, the present demand for a graded bar is imperative."

Attention is called to the fact that "there is no limitation on the eligibility of candidates for judicial office other than the general ones of age, citizenship, residence and admission to the bar."

"If the present high standard which exists in the Court of Appeals and in our Appellate Division is to be extended to the bench as a whole," he asserts, "standards of character and experience must be adopted as requirements of all bench candidates."

He recommends that a candidate for the bench be required to have at least "10 years of legal practice after full admission to a graded bar," and adds:

"As nearly as is humanly possible under our system of justice, the ethical standards and experience acquired through a graded profession, plus the professional attainments that would be assimilated in 10 years of fully licensed subsequent practice as attorney and counsellor should further develop a judiciary devoted to the true administration of justice."

ceived by William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-Curtis Campaign Committee. This is an increase of 1,120,000 over the registration of 1924.

Mr. Hill's figures which are based on a survey, indicate that the area outside of New York City, including towns of more than 5000 population, will show an increase of 45 per cent, and, while there has been no tabulation showing the number of men and women respectively, the number of women registered this year is unprecedented, Mr. Hill said.

## Three-Party Radio Conversation Held

Stations in Australia, Java and United States Join in General Discussion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The holding of a "three-party" convention composed of a radio engineer at Station WGY here and announcers at radio stations in Bandung, Java, and Sydney, Australia, has just been successfully accomplished.

In making the announcement, the General Electric Company, which operates Station WGY, said that this is believed to have been the first communication ever carried on by radio over great distances in which three stations were involved.

Schenectady is about 9500 miles from Bandung and about 10,000 miles from Sydney. Bandung and Sydney are 4000 miles apart.

Station 2XAF, the 31.4-meter transmitter of WGY, was working on a two-way communication schedule with 2ME, Sydney, when R. E. Farmer, at 2ME, requested A. B. Hitt, working at 2XAF, to stand by while Sydney talked with ANE at Bandung.

By means of two shortwave receivers, Mr. Hitt tuned in the 28.5-meter signal of 2ME and the 15.9-meter signal of ANE and heard the conversation. Then Mr. Farmer established the three-party communication by introducing Mr. Hitt to the English-speaking announcer of the Dutch station in Bandung.

The conversation was carried on as easily as on a three-party telephone line, the announcement said, the signal from Sydney being exceptionally clear. Java's signal, though intelligible, was not of good quality owing to interruption by high-speed fading.

## SALE OF RARE BOOKS MAY REACH MILLION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—After an inauspicious opening of the auction season for rare books, bibliophiles here are looking forward to the sale of the library of Jerome Kern, composer, which is to be disposed of at the Anderson Galleries on Nov. 13, 14 and 15. The 1500 books and manuscripts are estimated to be worth about \$1,000,000.

The library is made up largely of intimate letters and manuscripts and presentation copies of first editions. Among these latter is "Pickwick Papers" in parts and a first edition copy of "Child's Garden of Verses" which Robert Louis Stevenson gave to his nurse, "Nanny." Another item is a first edition copy of Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," which belongs to the suppressed first edition which Carroll would not allow to be circulated after he had seen how badly it was illustrated.

"As nearly as is humanly possible under our system of justice, the ethical standards and experience acquired through a graded profession, plus the professional attainments that would be assimilated in 10 years of fully licensed subsequent practice as attorney and counsellor should further develop a judiciary devoted to the true administration of justice."

5,000,000 ENROLLMENT REPORTED IN NEW YORK  
NEW YORK.—Total registration in New York State this year will exceed 5,000,000 according to reports received.

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## Called Abraham Lincoln of Czechoslovakia



DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK  
First President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Who for Nearly 50 Years Had Been Working Steadily for the Independence of His Nation, and Who Finally Saw His Purpose Attained With the Break-Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire 10 Years Ago.

## The Presidents of Europe

President Masaryk Is Regarded by His Countrymen as the Abraham Lincoln of Czechoslovakia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
IV  
It has been said that a nation which produces a prophet has cause for pride and gratitude, but twice happy is the nation that recognizes the prophet when he comes. Czechoslovakia is that nation, because it owes its national existence in a great measure to the brilliant statesmanship and careful planning of its honored Chief Executive, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, and it gives unstinted recognition to that fact.

Although Czechoslovakia is a product of the war, its President is not. He was working for the independence of his country for nearly 50 years before it was achieved, and his undeviating devotion to the ends he hoped to win, especially during the four crucial war years, resulted in his being personally responsible in an amazing degree for the reunited and free nation which today is such a shining example to the other "new" countries of the world.

It is true that Masaryk found himself the head of one of the richest countries in Europe, but it is also true that he inherited, as a chief executive, an extraordinarily difficult racial situation. One of the most interesting things about Dr. Masaryk is his own peculiar racial origin and the racial contacts which determined much of his intellectual associations in mature life. He was the son of a

Son of Slovak Coachman  
He said that Masaryk was a dreamer of what his country was eventually to be, but that he was

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**The Monitor Reader**  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)  
1. Under present laws a new Congress does not come into active being for 13 months. Members still holding seats after their defeats are called "lame ducks."  
2. Mexico City.  
3. Self-forgetfulness.  
4. 365,000,000 acres.  
5. List.  
6. "To call together again."  
7. "What are we going to get out of it?"  
8. An article produced more than 10 years prior to date of importation.  
9. Read, write, and speak Latin, and perfectly decline the paradigms of Greek nouns and verbs.  
10. Because they know the people will not stand for "repeal."

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coachman, a Hungarian Slovak, and of a Moravian mother. Thus he unites the two groups who mainly make up his country today. His wife was an American girl of French derivation whom he met while a student at Leipzig. Through her he came in contact with the Anglo-Saxon culture and philosophy of government which became such a large part of his life, and which resulted in his being able to interpret to the people of America and Britain the aims, ideals, and ancient culture of his own country.

**Enjoys Unbounded Respect**

Dr. Masaryk became provisional President in 1918 and was elected in 1920. In 1927 he was re-elected for a further seven years term. Liked by the majority of the Presidents in European countries, the President of Czechoslovakia is elected by the national legislature, all the members of which are elected by universal suffrage. In actual fact, he is practically the unanimous choice of the electorate.

The country over which the Czechoslovak President exercises authority is about the size of the State of Illinois and has about 13,600,000 people, of whom the Czechoslovaks make up roughly 8,750,000, and the next largest group, the Germans, have about 3,125,000. The geographical position of the country is the most effective evidence of the complex problems which confront its Government, and all and intelligence which it must exercise in remaining at peace with, and even more in preserving peace among, its neighbors. With an east to west length of 600 miles and a width of from 50 to 100 miles it occupies an extraordinary situation, but one which seems on the whole to have been well drawn.

The personal influence of President Masaryk among his people and their respect for him is almost unbounded. They regard him as a worthy example of their beloved John Huss, and when they look across the seas it is Lincoln who seems to them to offer the fairest means of comparison with their honored leader.

**YALE AWARDS ANNOUNCED**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The committee on undergraduate scholarships at Yale University has announced the award of three new regional scholarships as follows: South Atlantic states, David A. Grainger of Farmville, Va.; South Central states, Jack P. Smith of Louisville, Ky.; far western states, Roger W. Moore of Denver, Colo. The Capt. James Fennimore-Cooper Jr. scholarship was awarded to Howard W. Potts of Cooperstown, N. Y.

## COLLEGE FLYING COURSES URGED BY MR. BINGHAM

Senator From Connecticut Addresses Conference at Yale University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Hiram Bingham, United States Senator from Connecticut, told the representatives of college flying clubs who are attending the Intercollegiate Aviation Conference at Yale University that even though university authorities may be a little hesitant in permitting their students to fly, there were plenty of good reasons why college airplane clubs should be encouraged.

He said he favored formation and expansion of these clubs in order to have a broader basis on which to build American aviation of the future, and in order to have a better and larger reservoir to draw upon for pilots needed for the Army and Navy.

Mr. Bingham said he realized the question of safety looms large in the eyes of college authorities. "Parents expect the college to be perfect the college to be more careful about their children than they themselves would be," he said. "As a result, it is only natural that many institutions disapprove of flying by students. I should suppose that the matter could be worked out by obtaining the college's permission. It is perfectly possible, by the proper regulation of aviation following the lines laid down by the Department of Commerce concerning pilots, teachers, airports, etc., to make aviation as safe as anything else."

The conference opened here with an address by Porter Adams, former president of the American Aeronautical Society. Nicholas L. Engelhardt of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Yale Aviation Society, and Miss Amelia Earhart were the other speakers. Among the institutions represented by delegates at the conference are Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Illinois, Detroit University, Brown, New York University, Pennsylvania, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

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# Text of President Coolidge's Address Dedicated Civil War Memorial

## AMERICAN UNITY IS KEY TO POWER, PRESIDENT SAYS

Makes High Standards Possible, He Avers at Fredericksburg-Battle Field

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. (AP)—Delivering the principal address at the dedication on Oct. 19 of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County battle field memorial here, President Coolidge ascribed America's present prosperity and power directly to the outcome of the Civil War.

Speaking from a stand erected on the scene of the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, Mr. Coolidge reviewed present conditions in the United States, saying that similar prosperity and living conditions were "never before experienced by any people in human history."

Discussing the impact of the battles fought on the ground and his listeners stood on, the Chief Executive added: "Had the decision been otherwise, we should all have been robbed of a great part of the pride which we all feel today in our country. Her achievements of the past years would have been divested of much of their value and her prospects for the future would have been devoid of much of their hope."

**What Might Have Been**

"Instead of one great country engendering domestic peace and progress, holding a commanding position in the world, we should have been a region of hostile factions, impotent at home and despised abroad.

"The service which we did for the cause of humanity in 1862, the world crisis in which we successfully performed our part in 1917 would all have been impossible. Long since our common heritage would have been dissipated, our glory would have been dissipated, our glory would have been dissipated."

The President's special train was welcomed into Fredericksburg by a committee headed by Senator O. Bland (D.), Representative from Virginia, and Gov. Henry F. Byrd. A large crowd was formed in the vicinity of the station and roared lustily when Mr. Coolidge detrained. The city itself was generously beflagged.

After a 21-gun salute had boomed out and Mr. Coolidge had been introduced to the reception committee, a parade was formed with a squad of motorcycle officers at its head which, after winding through the principal streets of the city, led Mr. Coolidge to the battle ground about two miles away.

**Veterans in Front Row**

Veterans of the battles fought within sight of the President's platform occupied the position of honor in the front row seats. In some instances they were accompanied by their wives.

Mr. Coolidge, after reviewing the dominant part Virginia played in the formation and aggrandizement of the United States, said that all Americans could join in commemorating the Civil War battles fought on her soil.

Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, and Governor Byrd followed Mr. Coolidge in delivering speeches dedicating the new Military National Park, which includes the battle fields of The Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and Salem Church.

Governor Byrd aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers when he

declared President Coolidge had upheld the traditions of Washington by refusing a third term in the White House.

Referring to the country's progress since 1860, President Coolidge said, "mechanical power in the United States now 'is equivalent to the work of 3,000,000 employees in our industries.'"

In transportation, average freight rates have been halved to 1 cent per ton-mile since 1860, passenger traffic has been trebled, he declared.

Dedicating the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial at Fredericksburg, Va., President Coolidge spoke as follows:

My fellow Americans:

No one who loves our country and is sufficiently interested to make even a slight examination of our history could visit this locality without feeling that he is close to great characters and great events. From early colonial times down to the present hour men who have lived and wrought in this section of Virginia have cast mighty influence over the course of the affairs of this Nation. They have been a race who have established institutions, who have established a local self-government, and loved liberty.

The famous sons of this Commonwealth furnished the leadership for acquiring the territory which makes up the continental domain of the United States. Washington gave us the 13 colonies, George Rogers Clark added the Northwest, Lewis and Clark carried our jurisdiction to the Pacific, Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase, Monroe secured Florida, Sam Houston brought in the State of Texas, Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor won the California region. Your soldiers led the forces in the field and your statesmen directed the negotiations at the council table in bringing together that vast area stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific which comprises our Federal Union. Their wisdom endowed our country with an empire.

**More Than Expanse of Territory**

But however important those achievements may be, this Nation is

something vastly more than an expanse of territory. It has reached the high place which it holds in the world largely because of its institutions of government.

Your devotion to their principles dates from your pioneer days. As early as 1574 Nathaniel Bacon was asserting with armed force the spirit of those rights which were to be established by the Revolution. That spirit never faltered in Virginia. It inspired the eloquent voice of Patrick Henry. It led to the decisive action of the Williamsburg Convention in May, 1776, when it unanimously resolved to instruct its delegates to the Continental Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent states. Accordingly, it was Richard Henry Lee who moved the resolution to that effect, and Thomas Jefferson who embodied that action in the Declaration of Independence.

It was your great soldier, George Washington, who made that declaration effective. In his other capacity, as a statesman, aided by able leaders in other colonies, but especially by Madison, he was the main influence in securing the adoption of the Constitution. To make that Constitution a living system of national government, Virginia contributed John Marshall, Chief Justice who embodied that system of the United States, who ranks as our greatest magistrate.

**Jefferson Lauded**

When our Government had been established and given strength and direction under Washington, the great instrument which insured that it should forever remain dedicated to the voice of the people was again Thomas Jefferson. During the first 40 years of our Republic the presidential office was held for 36 years by Virginians. Among them was Monroe, who added to our own Declaration of Independence the doctrine against any further interference with the independence of the other countries of our western hemisphere.

Remembering all the contributions that were made by Adams and Hamilton and Franklin, and their colonial associates, after giving due credit to all the inspiration

and all the armed forces which came from outside the Old Dominion, it will forever remain to your glory that our territory, our institutions, our government were put into form, and a government resting on the sovereignty of the people was permanently established under the leadership of the sons of the Old Dominion. No other colony put more of itself into the Federal Union or had a greater influence in the early direction of its government.

But the historic interest of this locality is by no means confined to the creation and the formative years of our Republic. When the Nation was involved in the great tragedy which overtook it in 1861, the contending armies of the North and the South for long periods had opposing camps in this region where occurred some of the hardest-fought battles of the war. Near here lie the fields of Fredericksburg, of Chancellorsville, of The Wilderness, and of Spotsylvania Court House, where the heroes of the North and South met in mortal combat, each contending for what he thought was right as God gave him the power to see the right.

**Quotes From War History**

The first of these engagements occurred in December, 1862, when General Burnside, sending a force across the Rappahannock, made an attack on General Lee's position, which was well protected and amply supported by artillery. Assault after assault was made by seven divisions, the one after the other, with the greatest gallantry, only to be repulsed with heavy losses. In the following May of 1863 General Hooker, then in command of the Union forces, marching upon the Rappahannock, met with such resistance at Chancellorsville that his losses were over 17,000. General Lee, with only 12,500. But among these was the ablest military leader of all his generals, Stonewall Jackson, who fell through the mistake of his own men. His loss was irreparable. Following this action General Lee led his forces north until he was turned back at Gettysburg. The next battle in this locality took place a year later, in May, 1864. General Grant was now in command of all the armies, with headquarters at General Meade, who led the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock at two points and the Battle of The Wilderness followed, checked his advance. After resting a few days, Grant started the Spotsylvania campaign by attempting to turn the right flank of Lee. Three days of desperate fighting followed, in which the losses on both sides were very severe, the heaviest being around the struggle for possession of the bloody angle. These four battles in which Grant sent his famous dispatch to Washington announcing his purpose "to fight it out on this line, if it takes me three weeks."

His achievements of the last years would have been divested of much of their value and her prospects for the future would have been devoid of much of their hope. Instead of one great country enjoying domestic peace and progress, holding a commanding position in the world, we should have been a region of hostile factions, impotent at home and despised abroad. The service which we did for the cause of humanity in 1862, the world crisis in which we successfully performed our part in 1917 would all have been impossible. Long since our common heritage would have been dissipated, our glory would have been dissipated, our glory would have been dissipated.

**Growth of Country**

The growth which our country has made since 1860 and the benefits it has brought all our inhabitants are unsurpassed. Our population, which was then about 31,500,000, has risen to about 118,000,000. Our wealth of about \$10,000,000,000 is now conservatively estimated at \$350,000,000,000. Our foreign trade of only about \$750,000,000 has now become over \$7,000,000,000. Our railroad mileage has increased from about 31,000 to about 249,000, and its revenues have increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,250,000,000. Public-school enrollment has risen from about 5,000,000 to about 25,000,000. Our manufacturing production has increased from less than \$2,000,000,000 to nearly \$63,000,000,000. In 1870 our farm products were valued at \$1,000,000,000. They are now valued at \$13,000,000,000. These figures illustrate our progress.

So great has been our enterprise and achievement that only 7 per cent of the land and 6 per cent of the population of the world, we produce over 50 per cent of the grain and basic raw materials. Many different elements have contributed to this development, but they all rest on the foundation of the Federal Government, which has encouraged the production of mass production. This situation has encouraged the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

As the wage earner became properly compensated, as he began to consume more, the incentive was increased to make him more skillful and more productive. One man can now take the seed from as much cotton as would have been done by 25,000 without the cotton gin, and he can make as much yarn as would have been produced by 45,000 women on the handwheels of colonial days.

**Supply of Power Needed**

The operation of machinery requires a supply of power. In 1869 our industries had 114 horsepower for each operator, who added to the

amendment were added to the Constitution. Certain obscurely still remained, certain powers were still disputed by the young republic. The questions of universal freedom and of whether the Constitution provided a temporary confederation or a permanent union were sure to arise. Their decision involved a most terrible and appalling sacrifice on the part of the two great contending forces.

The main reason why we can all join in the movement to commemorate the deeds of immortal valor which marked these battle fields is because we all realize that out of a common, exploitation our common country has been greatly blessed. In these advantages, as it has slowly risen from its prostration, the South has more than amply participated. Since 1900 that progress has been most marked.

In the southern states alone the wealth, the manufactured, the mineral, and the farm products, the banking resources, and the exports are about the same value today that they were in the whole United States in 1900. The yearly production of the farms, the mines, and the mills exceeds \$18,000,000,000, while construction contracts run about \$1,000,000,000.

**On Spiritual Values**

If it is possible to judge anything of the importance which a people set on spiritual values, or make any estimate of their intellectual attainments by what they are expending on education, the progress of the South is making is remarkable. The expenditure of school costs are twice as much as those of the whole country in 1900, while on the new church buildings that cost \$10,000,000 they are expending \$1,000,000 each week.

This day, however, is not to mark a local or sectional occasion. It is to mark a national occasion. The great deeds which we have recalled as among the glories of this Commonwealth have been finally brought there has been a common advantage and a common progress which has secured to the whole Nation. Had the decision been otherwise, we should have all been robbed of a great part of the pride which we all feel today in our country.

Her achievements of the last years would have been divested of much of their value and her prospects for the future would have been devoid of much of their hope. Instead of one great country enjoying domestic peace and progress, holding a commanding position in the world, we should have been a region of hostile factions, impotent at home and despised abroad. The service which we did for the cause of humanity in 1862, the world crisis in which we successfully performed our part in 1917 would all have been impossible. Long since our common heritage would have been dissipated, our glory would have been dissipated, our glory would have been dissipated.

raw materials furnished him less than \$680 of manufactured value in a year. By 1925 these had risen to 43 horsepower and \$1200 of value. In the machinery industry this reaches about \$2500, which is about 3 1/2 times the best that is done in Europe. Mechanical power has been increased until it is equivalent to the work of 3,000,000 additional employees in our industries, or more than 350 helpers for each of their wage earners. The scale of labor has consequently improved in importance and compensation.

A most important influence in our national progress has been the expansion and increase in efficiency of transportation. Prior to 1860 railroads were in small and detached units built on different gauges and freight charges were rarely less than 2 cents a ton-mile. Beginning in 1869 consolidations were effected, gauges standardized and uniformity of operation introduced, which have gradually reduced freight charges to about 1 cent a ton-mile.

Business has so much increased that passenger traffic is three times and freight six times as large as they were in 1860. There has lately been considerable increase in railroad efficiency. In the five years prior to 1927 the average distance traveled by a freight car was increased four-twelfths, while the proportionate consumption of coal was reduced two-twelfths, and one-twelfth more employees moved four-twelfths more of freight.

**Producer to Consumer**

The movement from producer to consumer has increased 40 per cent in rapidity. The periodic car shortages have been entirely eliminated. Goods are handled with so much care that the cost of paying for such damages has been reduced 70 per cent.

Our national expenditures and authorizations for inland waterways have run into hundreds of millions of dollars. Some of this in the Mississippi Valley has already been demonstrated to be commercially profitable. The water-borne traffic on the Great Lakes has reached the enormous total of 116,000,000 tons in a single season. Plans are being made for a deep channel waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea.

Within the last 10 years one of our most remarkable improvements has been in highway construction. The expense of which has been borne in part by the states and local units of government and in part by the National Treasury. More than 10,000 miles of improved highways have been constructed, with over 1,400,000,000 of a cost of over \$1,439,000,000, of which the Federal Government has paid \$632,000,000.

On rural highways as a whole over \$1,000,000,000 is being expended annually. This movement for good roads, with the general use of the automobile, has greatly decreased the cost of the transporting of our production and given a mobility to people that has expanded the whole horizon of life and brought beneficial results so great that they cannot yet be enumerated.

In our always commercial aviation already covers many thousand miles each day.

**Financial Structure Sound**

The great strength and soundness of our financial structure is demonstrated by the World War. Prior to that time we had been a debtor nation. During that crisis we not only furnished the most advanced nearly \$10,000,000,000 to foreign governments, and have constantly sent capital abroad until the Federal Treasury and our private investors have credits there amounting to \$25,000,000,000.

When the currency system of other nations was rapidly crumbling our own remained perfectly stable and secure. The resources of our banks and our National Treasury.

the strength of our Federal Reserve System were so great that we not only kept our own currency on a sound basis and our own exchange at par but were able to furnish large credits to other nations to stabilize their currency and support their exchange.

These are some of the facts which indicate the progress and prosperity of the United States. While there are still some of our people who have not yet become participants to the extent of their merit in our material resources, and some lines which have fallen behind, we have striven to keep the door of opportunity open to all our inhabitants. It is true that the accumulations that are taking place would lose much of their value unless their benefits were widely distributed among the great mass of our people. We have individuals of great wealth, and shall continue to have so long as men are free and enterprise and ambition exist, but the large fortunes in this country are substantially all invested in different ways of serving the public. Some of the largest have all been transferred to charity.

**Savings Have Doubled**

The millions of our people who are investors in securities, the \$27,000,000,000 of deposits in savings institutions, which have more than doubled in nine years, the \$7,200,000,000 of assets of building and loan associations, the \$1,000,000,000 of assets of life insurance companies, the \$1,000,000,000 of individual ownership of homesteads, the possession of 23,000,000 motor vehicles, of which 20,000,000 are passenger cars, the general use of the telephone and radio, the constantly increasing rate of wages even when the price of commodities has been declining, and the general standard of living never before experienced by any people in human history all testify that under our free institutions and equality of opportunity the distribution of wealth is solving itself in accordance with natural laws.

These figures, which would be cold and uninteresting in themselves, when we realize that they illustrate the life and development of our country, cannot fail to have a deep meaning for her people. Her territorial records would be of little avail if they were not accompanied by evidence of the moral power of the Nation. Education, her greatest asset, her charities are lavish and worldwide. Our missionary efforts reach

in every direction. Our actions in behalf of limitation of naval armaments have been of great benefit to all mankind.

**Peace Treaty Lauded**

Our influence in negotiating the recent treaty in behalf of peace is well known. It raises the greatest barrier against war that was ever created by the art of man. In his capacity as a ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the State Department had the constant counsel and co-operation of your eminent Senator, Mr. Swanson, in these negotiations. Our progress and prosperity at home, our standing and influence abroad, could never have been secured unless they rested on a solid foundation of demonstrated integrity, high character, and abiding faith.

Such are some of the outlines of the mansion in which dwell the people of the United States. It is a house not made with hands. Into it have gone the sacrifices and prayers of many generations. While it is by no means complete, it is already the most comfortable habitation which a nation ever enjoyed. Its prevailing atmosphere is marked by progress, peace, and tranquility. Sectional animosities have disappeared. Industrial conflicts have almost ceased. Her territorial integrity is secure. Her constitutional liberties are protected by the eternal vigilance of her people. Our country is still worthy of those who have made such great sacrifices in its behalf, still determined to improve the opportunities which those sacrifices created, still loyal to the faith of the past, still inspired by the hope of the future.

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WHITEHALL AT HUNTER ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## Borah Calls Democratic Nominees "Tariff Converts"

(Continued from Page 1)

to trust the permanency of a change based upon the expediency of a political campaign."

**Smith Tariff Convert**

Stressing that both Governor Smith and Senator Robinson had been "tariff converts" to the protective tariff after denouncing it in the past, Senator Borah said that "even the election of men entertaining those views would bring uneasiness and hesitancy and halt and distrust upon the part of American industries and American business which would be reflected in the wage of the American working man."

Senator Robinson also was said by Senator Borah to have opposed the protective tariff policy and "seems still to entertain views as pronounced against the protective system as those formerly expressed by the Governor (Smith)."

Mr. Robinson has been one of the most pronounced advocates of an utter destruction of the protective system and he continued to advocate this policy and to vote this way until the very opening of the campaign," the Senator added.

**Industry Needs Protection**

"One of the most important questions that arise about which the people are giving more and more consideration is that of sufficient protection to American industries and American labor," Senator Borah asserted, adding that tariff protection is necessary to preserve American standards of living and wages.

**Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Judd Stilson, Bronxville, N. Y.  
Alice R. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charlotte Gurney, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.  
Stuart W. Gurney, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.  
Miss Attile A. Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.  
Miss Gertrude Young, Rochester, N. Y.  
Mrs. Rose Fry, Rochester, N. Y.  
Mrs. Frances Smith, Rochester, N. Y.  
Frank W. Grabendine, Wichita, Kan.  
Mrs. Joan Macdonald, Toronto, Can.  
Mrs. Jean A. Wright, Toronto, Can.  
Mrs. Anna Orlesaker, Newark, N. J.  
Mrs. A. Isabelle Walden, Lewiston, Me.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Pope Turner, Memphis, Tenn.  
Mrs. L. H. May, Memphis, Tenn.  
Mrs. Ida Foster Cronk, San Francisco, Calif.  
Jona Roos, Opelousas, La.  
Mrs. J. H. Buckley, Wilmington, Vt.  
Jordan T. Buckley, Wilmington, Vt.  
Mrs. J. S. Berger, Lakewood, O.  
Miss Elvira Marceau, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. C. J. Childs, Willwood, N. J.  
Madeline Fox, Canton, Mass.  
Evelyn Meers, Haverhill, Mass.  
Ellene Jenkins, Red Oak, Ia.  
Fergus Bishop, Fort Fairfield, Mass.  
Barbara Barber, West Newton, Mass.  
H. L. Custard, West Hanson, Mass.  
Mrs. Mabel J. McCoskey, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
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## ALASKA MAIL PLANES TO PENETRATE NORTH

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO—"Farthest north" of all the United States air lines is to be that between Nenana and Nome, Alaska, on the Bering Sea, it is announced here by the American Air Transport Association. Mail will be carried on this line during the break-up period in the spring.

The service, which calls for three round trips, was provided for by a subsidy granted by the Alaskan Legislature. The successful bidder's prices were—passengers 4 cents per mile, express 60 cents per 100 pounds, between Nenana and Nome. The territory pays a subsidy of \$750 for each trip. The mail plane, in a few hours, traverses a route which requires weeks for dog teams.

## MACEDONIANS HOLD CONGRESS IN DETROIT

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

DETROIT, Mich.—Determination to continue the struggle for the independence of Macedonia was resolved upon at the recent congress of the Macedonian Political Organization of the United States and Canada, held in Detroit, Mich.

The congress expressed its approval of the action of the Croats taken in their efforts to gain freedom from the rule of the Belgrade Serbs and held the complete internal self-government of all Balkan countries was the only basis for the federation of these countries.

## NEW LONDON-BERLIN FLIGHT RECORD MADE

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—A new London-Berlin flight record has been established by Capt. Neville Stack. Carrying an urgent message to a firm at the Berlin international aeronautical exhibition, a distance of 620 miles, he covered the journey nonstop in 4 hrs. 52 min. in an Avro-Avian light plane with a Cirrus 80-horsepower engine. This is probably a record time for any class of machine.

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2nd Avenue at 18th Street BIRMINGHAM



## Smith, in Speech, Attacks Borah; Wants to Debate Senator

(Continued from Page 1)

such an attack would enable him to attempt to get the jump on Mr. Borah in the contest in the East.

**Criticizes G. O. P. and Hoover**

The Borah attack also served another purpose for Governor Smith in his speech here. It enabled him to continue his criticism of the Republican Party in general, and Mr. Hoover in particular. Mr. Hoover, however, was really secondary in importance in the Smith speech here. The Democratic candidate whipped back to him from time to time, but it was on the Idaho Senator that he directed his fire. He is most anxious to incite Mr. Borah to reply to him. Mr. Borah has already expressed the wish to debate the issues of the campaign with Governor Smith. A debate between the two, however conducted, may produce historic political oratory.

Governor Smith in presenting the record of his policies utilized campaign tactics in which he has considerable facility—contrasting in a favorable light his record and views against the vigorous denunciation of the program and position of the present administration. He repeated his farm relief proposals, his modification program, his stand on water power, while assailing the Republicans on these issues.

**Denounces Oil Leases**

As has been previously indicated by members of his entourage, Governor Smith also renewed his denunciation of the Republican Party on the oil lease scandals, taking up in his speech here the phase relating to the Sinclair lease of the Salt Creek fields; a contract which the United States Attorney-General recently held was invalid.

The matter has been prominently in the press and the Democratic candidate took advantage of the occasion to direct another attack on the opposition party on the oil transactions of the Harding Administration.

Governor Smith's address here was groundwork for his eastern campaigning in another respect. Members of his staff informed that the Governor's eastern speeches will be devoted to charges of reactionism against his opponent and the party he leads.

In his address here he used a Republican platform declaration as the text for such an attack. The idea was vociferously responded to by the large and friendly audience that crowded the hall in which he spoke. He repeated it frequently throughout his speech as the "whip line" in completing a contrast he pictured.

**Ridicules Administration**

"The record of the present Administration is a guarantee of what may be expected of the next," Governor Smith read from the Republican platform as the opening words of his speech here. "If you will notice, the record of the present Administration is a guarantee of what may be expected of the next—that is a desire to get away from the black, dark record of the Administration immediately preceding this one."

Governor Smith applied this Republican declaration first to the agricultural issue. He again said, what he has expressed in three previous speeches, that the Republican Party has failed to abide by its platform pledges concerning farm relief, and in his 1924 plank, in the writing of which Mr. Borah had much to do, it was but repeating an empty promise that the party had once before solemnly made and disregarded.

**Calls Borah "Spokesman"**

Characterizing Mr. Borah as the "spokesman" of the campaign and of the Administration pleading for the farmers' allegiance or alliance to the Republican Party, Governor Smith declared that in 1925 the Senator attacked his party and the Democrats for having done nothing to aid agriculture.

Despite this denunciation by Mr. Borah in 1925, he refused, Governor Smith declared, to vote for the "only bill suggested to bring the relief promised by the party platform in 1924."

"I find no fault with him if he voted against it because of the dictates of his conscience," the Democratic candidate said. "But it is a matter of record as to when he voted against it he had nothing to offer in its place."

Statements made in the Senate by Mr. Borah following the armistice, when a bill was before Congress to appropriate \$10,000,000 for food for Europe, in which the Senator criticized Mr. Hoover for some of his policies as food administrator, were quoted by Governor Smith.

**Severely Criticizes Borah**

"I feel perfectly satisfied, after my trip through the country," the speaker asserted, "that the American farmer is not taking the Senator very seriously. He posed for altogether too many years as a great advance agent, a great Progressive from the wide-open spaces of Idaho. We were talking for everything that is high and lofty. The evidence today pretty clearly indicates that he is more interested in the success of his party than he is in the vindication of any principles that he ever espoused. He did not always think so much of Mr. Hoover. He was not so kind to him only a comparatively few years ago. He did not have that warmth and affection and that devotion and that loyalty. He had a little different idea of him when he was Food Administrator than he has today when he is the candidate of his party."

This, as he charged, diverging position of Mr. Borah's was used by Governor Smith to "in effect" his approval of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, an equalization foe advocate, for whose support the Democrats are angling.

**Seeks Lowden's Support**

"On the record, one is a politician, and the other is a statesman," Governor Smith said. "Let the American people make the distinction. For myself, I think that Governor Lowden is the statesman."

Dr. Hubert Work, Republican na-

tor, because he is now on the stump vigorously advocating the retention in power of the Republican Party, stigma or no stigma.

"The people are tired of hearing of these oil leases," the chairman of the Republican National Committee told the truth, but he could have gone a little further; he could have said they are not only tired but they are disgusted.

"Let me say a word to you about water power. The country's water-power possibilities are practically the great last of our great natural resources that have not fallen into the hands of private monopoly. It is the contention of the Democratic Party as outlined in its platform and in my speech of acceptance, that these great, given resources belong to the people and should never be alienated, and should be developed under public ownership and under public control, to the end that a public agency, whether state or federal, may be in a position by supplying the energy under contract to fix the rates to the ultimate consumer, and also to provide for its just and equitable distribution."

**Favors Public Ownership**

"The Democratic Party has taken the big, broad, progressive view of the water power, the Republican Party, on the other hand, bowing in obedience before the power trust, evades the subject, offers no definite program, and the Republican candidate in his speech has accepted the fact that it is so vaguely that nobody understands his position."

"When recently speaking at Elizabethton, in the State of Tennessee, he made some mention of dangerous and destructive doctrines in relation to this problem. I can spell nothing from his language except opposition to public development and public control. By their very action they have aligned themselves with the great water power interests of the country, and they seek to wrest this last resource from the hands of the people themselves."

"Boulder Dam, with its great possibilities of electrical energy, remains undeveloped. Muscle Shoals, constructed with government funds, is a dead weight on the taxpayers, and the government is building up a large section of the country by the production of electrical energy at reasonable prices, is standing idle."

"Development of our inland waterways is promised every four years by the Republican Party, and 1928 sees us without even a plan, not to speak of a development, and so far as these arteries of trade and commerce are concerned the record of the present Administration is the denunciation of what may be expected from another Republican Administration."

**Problem of Prohibition**

"It is a matter of common knowledge throughout the length and breadth of this land that the Republican Party in the last seven and a half years has entirely closed its eyes to the problem of prohibition."

"Its record is one of double dealing and of double crossing. It has attempted the impossible by trying to carry water on both shoulders. It has tried to be dry among the dry states, and among the wets, have the testimony of a Republican official that it was used for Republican patronage purposes."

"As to the fundamentals of the problem, the Republican Administration has been a failure from the start and has assumed that everything is all right."

"The Republican candidate says it must be worked out constructively. What he means by that is not living persons and tell. It is a matter of record, however, that no attempt has been made by the Republican Administration over 7½ years to work it out in any fashion. While referring to the Scotch whisky problem, the Republican candidate speaks of the grave abuses that have crept into its administration. There is nothing on the record that indicates that the Republican Party has done a single thing in the last seven and a half years to rectify these abuses. If they did anything, they helped to promote them by the character of the men that they insisted, for patronage purposes, be charged with the enforcement of this law."

**Cannot Escape Record**

"This is the record, and they cannot escape it, and this record they offer as a guarantee of what is going to happen in the next four years. The poor, weak, vacillating, broken-down Republican machine is unable to carry out the laws of this country, the relief of the present intolerable condition."

"Against this I offer to the country a constructive program. I have two duties as President with regard to prohibition. To enforce the law as I find it. The American public may rest assured that if I take the oath of office as President of the United States on the fourth of next March, I will sustain the Constitution and the laws of this country with all the force and all the vigor I am able to bring to my command. My second duty is to advise Congress as to what in my opinion is in the best interest of this country."

"With respect to prohibition, I shall advise an amendment of the Volstead Act that will give a sane, sensible, scientific definition of what constitutes an intoxicant. Thinking people throughout the United States are all in accord with the fact that the present definition is a dishonest one and not in keeping with fact or truth. I shall also recommend an amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment that will permit a sovereign state, after an affirmative vote of its people to dispense alcoholic beverages to its own inhabitants under such regulations as will prohibit its sale in any public place."

**Favors State Control**

"I predicate this recommendation upon the Jeffersonian theory of state rights. I would leave to the dry states the full protection of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. I would, on the other hand, where a majority of the people of a state demanded it, allow a state to handle the question by itself, under the restrictions and safeguards laid down in my speech of acceptance."

"I believe that in this way we could make this law responsive to the will of the people in the various states of the country, bring back respect for law, promote the cause of real temperance and, at the same time, put an end to the corruption, the lawlessness and the bootlegging which have become so widespread in this land today."

**Got \$1.56 for Fund**

"When it came to the conscience fund, which is the conscience of the apostle of reform, in the mountains, I labored and brought forth a mouse. Instead of \$250,000, they got \$1.56."

"That apparently satisfied the Senator, because he is now on the stump vigorously advocating the retention in power of the Republican Party, stigma or no stigma."

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## RADIO

### 'Osiso' to Aid Byrd Expedition Obtain Important Radio Data

#### New Instrument Measures Time Variation Almost to Millionth of Second

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The Byrd antarctic expedition, now en route to the south pole, will study one of radio's most puzzling problems. It has just been announced here by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Inc. is the phenomena known as "radio blind spots."

Commander Richard E. Byrd's radio engineers, the announcement will conduct extensive experiments in an effort to determine the origin of the phenomena, which make it impossible for powerful wireless transmitters to communicate with certain points, although they can easily reach surrounding areas.

A device known as the "osiso," with which time variations almost to the millionth of a second can be measured, will be the instrument with which these studies will be made. This device was invented by Joseph P. Kennedy, chief engineer of the Westinghouse company. The experiments will be made under the direction of M. P. Hanson, radio engineer of the Byrd expedition.

While it was found that some so-called "blind" spots are caused by peculiarities of land configuration, this cannot explain all of them. As the result of years of study, engineers developed the "Heaviside theory," which pictures the earth as girdled by a stratum through which radio waves cannot pass and by which they are reflected back to the earth.

This stratum has become known as the "Heaviside layer," but its exact character is unknown to engineers. They believe, however, that "blind" spots are caused by the interference of radio waves reflected from the "Heaviside layer" with radio waves passing direct from transmitter to receiver. Long-distance radiocasts

are accomplished, it is believed, not by the direct passage of waves from transmitter to receiver, but by reflection from the "Heaviside layer." In numerous tests with the "osiso" it has been estimated, by reckoning the speed of radio waves and the time it takes reflected waves to return to the earth, that the "Heaviside layer" encircles the earth at an average distance of about 350 miles. Because of the behavior of radio waves under certain conditions, a theory has been advanced that at the north or south pole, or possibly both, the layer touches or approaches the earth. Definite confirmation or refutation of this theory is one of the results hoped for from the experiments.

The experiments, according to the announcement, carry the approval of the United States Navy, which is interested in the study of the "blind" spots which exist at sea as well as on land.

The phenomena of radio echoes, static and fading, which may or may not have a relation to the "Heaviside layer," also will be studied minutely by Mr. Hanson with the "osiso." It is thought that when the Byrd party returns home, Mr. Hanson will bring with him a comprehensive set of facts on these vexing mysteries of radio science.

The "osiso," with which potential values as small as one-hundredth of a volt have been measured, also will record voltages as high as 2,000 volts. It is an oscillograph of a design which makes it readily portable, being only a fraction of the size of the conventional laboratory devices for measuring electrical oscillations. Its portability, according to Westinghouse engineers, makes it particularly adapted to use under the conditions which will be encountered in the antarctic.

## Radio Program Notes

A PROGRAM with special appeal to the lovers of the best musical literature will be offered in the "Music Room" to be broadcast by stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, Thursday evening, Oct. 25.

Those taking part in this program are the Music Room Quartet, Adele Vasa, soprano; Mitja Stillman, viola player; Sigurd Nilssen, basso; Paolo Gruppe, cellist; Walter Edelstein, violinist; and Alexander Semmler, pianist.

The program contains works by Rossini, Beethoven, Strauss, Kreisler, Gretschninoff, Franck and Schubert.

This program is broadcast by WABC and 2XE, WNAC, WEAN, WICC, WFBL, WMAK, WFAN, WJAS, WLWB, WADC, WKRC, WGHF, WBBM, WOVW, WSPD, WHK, KMOX, KMBC and KOIL.

The Coward Comfort Hour of Oct. 25, is entitled "Wood Smoke and Autumn Leaves," the musical story of an auto ride and a day in the woods and the open country, to be broadcast on Thursday evening, through the NBC, at 7:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

The ramble in the crisp fall air, the hearty appetite engendered by the tang of wood smoke and the perfume of autumn leaves, and the getting-together of friends and family in the evening, all will be expressed in story and music.

Stations broadcasting this feature are WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAB and WCHS.

"The Slave Girl," a synopsized composition adapted from Schubert's "Moment Musical" and the temple scene from the opera "Aida," will be a novel number on the Sweetest Maid program to be broadcast at 10 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 25, by KSTP, the National Battery station, St. Paul.

Solos by The Sweetest Maid, symphonic compositions and instrumental specialties will give this program a wide appeal.

Further extension to the chain broadcasting of the radio department of the Canadian National Railways was completed on Thursday, Oct. 18, when CQX, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, was added, forming a new link in the western section of the chain. From 9 to 11 p. m. eastern standard time, six stations—CNQR, CNRM, CNRO, CNRT, CNRW, and CQXJ, respectively Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Yorkton—were tied-in by Canadian National Telegraphs for simultaneous transmission, a range of over 1800 miles of land line. This is another step toward the completion of actual trans-Canada broadcasting which will reach from coast to coast. It is hoped to add CNRA, Moncton, N. B., before the close of the present year, after which CNRV, Vancouver, B. C., will follow.

Eighteenth century music of two great contemporary masters of composition, Bach and Handel, will be discussed in the Standard School Broadcast No. 2, radiocasts through the NBC, from 11 to 11:30 o'clock, Thursday morning, Oct. 25, and played during the morning program and in the Standard Symphony Hour, from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., Pacific time.

During the evening program efforts will be made to use a harpsichord with the orchestra to give the eighteenth century background.

This is the second of the unique program inaugurated by the Standard Oil Company of California a week ago. The morning program is designed especially for the benefit of schools, although it will appeal to listeners interested in the study of music. In the evening the Standard Symphony Hour will bring a classical program, embodying the se-

chestra will play selections from "Romeo and Juliet." Each of the vocalists will be heard in a solo, as well as in several ensemble numbers. Miss O'Dea will sing "The Song of Ulrica," from Verdi's "The Masked Ball," and Dana's solo will be announced during the program. Verdi's "Aida" will be represented by the soprano solo, "Ritorna Vincitor," sung by Miss Lowe, and his "Rigoletto," by the soprano, contralto and baritone trio, "Somiglia Apollo." The brass sextet will play the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Donizetti.

KHQ, KGW and KGO are the stations that will radiocast this program.

## Speaker Calls League Action 'Mischievous'

### Sir Benjamin Morgan Says European Nations Fail to Fulfill Pact

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The League of Nations was described as "a very mischievous and dangerous institution" by Sir Benjamin Morgan, president of the British Empire Producers' Association, in the course of an address to members of the Constitutional Club here.

"I have been associated with the League of Nations," he said, "on an economic committee, and I found there were no steps we could take which would not be prejudicial to the British Empire. We had everything to lose and nothing to gain. When Great Britain and the Dominions put their signatures to the decisions in regard to hours of labor, shipping and other matters, they did it seriously, with every intention of carrying out the agreement. That has not been the attitude of certain European nations. They have departed from the letter and the spirit of the Covenants."

Sir Benjamin thought Great Britain should not become involved any further in European politics. He had nothing to gain from the League so long as the United States stands outside," he said, "while, on the other hand, we have incurred a very heavy responsibility in regard to a possible war in Europe. The Dominions should carefully weigh these responsibilities."

**CANADIAN RADIO BUSINESS GOOD**

Wholesalers and retailers in Toronto are well pleased with the radio business this autumn. The volume of sales shows a gain over the same period of last year, varying from a small gain to a month's gain over last year. One wholesaler has sold more receivers this year than he had up to the end of October of last year.

From 90 to 95 per cent of the receivers sold are electrically operated. Battery sets have a very small sale today in the big cities of the Dominion. The problem that is facing Canadian radio dealers now is the exchanging of old sets for the new electrical ones. No dealer has yet been made to take care of this situation, which is becoming more important each day.

The average price paid for receivers, according to Toronto dealers, varies from \$225 to \$300. The sets are not in demand. The present buyer is prepared to make the purchase of a good receiver, preferably a console model. This trend shows that people are becoming satisfied with radio receivers of the present type. The sets selling at these prices average about one-third higher in price than the same set sells for in the United States.

**FREED-EISEMANN FRESHMAN MERGER**

NEW YORK.—Consolidation of the Charles Freshman Company, Inc., manufacturers of radio equipment, and the Freed-Eisemann Radio Corporation, is in process of negotiation. It has just been announced here. Stockholders in the Freshman company will meet on Oct. 31 to vote upon a program under which their organization will assume control of the entire majority stock of the other corporation.

**STOCKHOLM RADIO STATION PLANNED**

STOCKHOLM.—According to Engineer Lemoine of the State Radio Department, plans are under way for a large radiocasting station in Malare Province, which will have a power of 30 kilowatts with the possibility of increase to 40 kilowatts or even to 50 kilowatts.

This station, it is calculated, will be finished at the end of the coming year, and will be situated several miles outside of Stockholm, north of the Malare Sea. The exact site depends upon a number of calculations and measurements.

When the new station is ready, even the crystal listeners of the capital will use it, so that the present station will be held merely as a reserve. It will be recalled that Sweden already possesses the largest radio station in Europe, that of Motala.

**British Unite Voluntarily Against Slums**

LONDON.—There are now over 30 voluntary societies in England which have been established in order to help in abolishing slums. These societies are in every case offering a strictly limited dividend, and have usually adopted the system of employing trained women managers on the lines that proved to be most successful under Miss Octavia Hill.

A typical society has been formed at Leamington, one of the well-known English spas in Shakespeare's country. The promoters call themselves the Leamington Slum Clearance Society. This was registered as a public utility society in May, 1927. At first some of the local councilors were up in arms at the suggestion that any slum existed in an English spa, but the existence of insanitary hovels in the town could not be denied.

Accordingly the town council agreed that for every new house built by the society they would close a slum dwelling, provided the society could arrange for alternative accommodation for the occupants. Generous persons provided over \$16,000 in gifts.

With the money given they have built eight houses which are now occupied by eight families including 33 children. In most cases it was found out of the question to remove a family direct from a slum to a new house. It was found best to discover some suitable family who could be placed in a new house, and then the old house thus vacated were transferred the occupants of a slum.

Time and patience are needed to train habits of cleanliness to people who have lived under slum conditions. Experience has shown that there are no short cuts in remedying slum conditions. As a result of the devoted work of the society, however, five slum houses have already been demolished, and four have been permanently closed for human habitation. The results seem small, but these voluntary efforts are in progress in many towns. Not only at Royal Leamington Spa, but at Aylesbury, Bath, Cambridge, Exeter, Kendal, Manchester, Warwick, and other places voluntary associations are working hard to clear away fetid courts and back-to-back houses.

**PLANS TO PRESERVE STOCKHOLM'S BEAUTY**

STOCKHOLM.—Building and planning operations in Stockholm threaten the natural beauty of Greater Stockholm and have led to a suggestion that the "Council for Protection of Stockholm's Beauty" should approve the expenditure of the sum of 800,000 kronor to cover the cost of an investigation into the natural and historic natural monuments in Greater Stockholm and to suggest a simple plan for their preservation. This plan is to include the preservation of open spaces such as parks, playgrounds and camping grounds.

The investigation is to be conducted by Prof. Rutger Sernander of Upsala, assisted by the artist, Gunnar Hallstrom, who will advise on the subject of topographic art.

**CROAT LEADERS SEND PROTEST TO LEAGUE**

STOCKHOLM.—Mrs. Marija Radich, widow of Stepan Radich, the Croat leader, has sent a letter to the League of Nations at Geneva in which, among other things, she expresses doubt in the Serbian judges who will have to try those charged with the tragedy of June 20 in Parliament.

Ivan Pernar, deputy belonging to the Croatian Peasant Party, has also sent a letter to the League of Nations declaring that the Yugoslav delegation to the League of Nations under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Marinkovitch, has no right to represent the Croats. Neither of these letters has achieved any result, since the League of Nations holds the attitude that it cannot mix in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

**WILD NATIVES TERMED A BLOT ON AUSTRALIA**

Proposal Made for "Stations" in All Parts to Aid the Aborigines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The organization of "stations" in all parts of the interior of Australia to provide food and regular work for the present wild aborigines, so that they might be induced to forsake their nomadism, has been advocated by J. Huston Edgar, a missionary from Tibet, who accompanied the recent expedition of the Aborigines Friends Association to investigate mission work in Central Australia.

Mr. Edgar described the wild natives as a blot on Australia. The expedition, he said, moved over massive ranges into Western Australia. For one stretch of 300 miles not a native was seen. On a large lake about 120 were met. Men, women and children had no idea of the value of skins of animals for clothing, and he formed a low estimate of their qualities.

The natives engaged in tribal fights, and one occurred while the visiting missionaries were there. It started suddenly. Dogs began howling, women and children fled into the scrub, and like the pattering of hail, thick sticks rained on shields, and spears flew in all directions. Eventually hostilities ceased, just as quickly as they had begun and ended before the missionaries had time to interfere.

Mr. Edgar declared that the wild natives of Central Australia could be made self-respecting, decent citizens. He said it was necessary to cause their mode of life. They depended upon wild game and, therefore, were nomadic. There was no system of conserving game, and when the natives settled at one watercourse, they quickly frightened all the game away to another. Then the tribe moved on also. The natives had become a menace to pastoralists by destroying their stock, for which the owner had no redress. No one could erect a ring fence, and say the blacks must not pass it, because they must follow the game to get a livelihood. To supply them with food would be to take away their occupation. But that would have to follow segregation on reserves.

Mr. Edgar said that good work was being done for the natives by the white settlers, and that if these methods were followed, the problem might be solved. Among the settlers, aborigines were employed as stockmen, well-herders, and fence-erectors, and they worked efficiently. They had become an economic asset to the country, and citizens with a sense of responsibility.

**British Steel Men Unite for Credits**

Problem of Meeting Demand for Extended Terms to Be Solved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—An arrangement for co-operative export credits, which it is hoped will overcome one of the greatest difficulties English steel makers now contend with in competing with the great cartels and combinations of Germany and other continental countries, has come into operation. It particularly concerns those companies whose headquarters are in the Sheffield district.

In England, where the steel industry is made up of a considerable number of moderate-sized units, it has often happened that orders have been lost because individual firms have not been able to give the long credit terms asked by the buyer. This has been particularly true of sales to governments, who often ask two and three years in which to pay. By pooling their resources, it is thought that this difficulty can be overcome.

British makers of heavy steel already have a co-operative arrangement for the avoidance of unnecessary competition in overseas orders, and the Sheffield plan is a further move to neutralize the competition of the big continental firms.

**RAILWAY STATION RADIO**

The "Railway Broadcasting Company," is the title of an organization recently formed



# ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## In 20th Century Taste

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

ADVENTURE lurks in the great shop of experiments. It is found on the frontiers which race out beyond the limits of tradition into regions uncharted. Not every generation receives the call to an aesthetic adventure, but today all eager eyes and imaginations must catch the vision of an advanced frontier in art—an unmapped region blooming with fresh forms, vibrant with new rhythms, bathed in the refreshing harmonies of a new morning.

When Europe was born again in the fourteenth century, art and craftsmanship labored together for one end and with undivided glory. This is happening again now, when painters and sculptors are designing furniture, textiles and objets d'art and are suffusing with a gracious quality the necessities of daily life.

Moreover, there has arisen a new intermediary between the artist and the public, the department store. This institution, constantly multiplying its contacts with life at large, is, in many instances, acting as an educator. It is importing, exhibiting and selling the work of those European countries which are among the first of the vanguard; and it is employing American designers for the invention of such modern interiors as express American habits and feeling.

**Ruhlman Dominates Again**  
During October the firm of B. Altman & Co., New York, is holding an exposition nicely named an "Exhibition of Twentieth Century Taste." It shows entire rooms by Ruhlman, Dominique and Leleu and two furniture groups by Crevel & Jallot, all Frenchmen. Six American interiors are by W. T. Benda, C. B. Falls, Ruth Campbell, Steel Savage, Oscar Bach and Robert Reid Macguire. There are also some "little shops" where are displayed imported accessories for the home and wardrobe.

In the architectural plan for the layout, which has been executed with considerable sweep by Mr. Macguire, one drifts first to the dining room, done by Ruhlman, already made familiar to the New York public by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by R. H. Macy & Co. and by Lord & Taylor, as the designer de luxe.

In the Altman interior one finds him, as ever, characterized by sumptuous pieces of rare woods and those ivory inlays and ornaments which with him are almost a personal signature, an autograph.

The walls of his dining rooms are covered with a dark silver damask, showing formalized floral designs in glowing red. The magnificent sideboard and the cabinet of walnut burl are diapered with ivory inlays and adorned with silver mounts. The table, folding once into a rectangle, rests upon a splendidly curved support, which sweeps up from a standard like some widely opening tulip and echoes the feeling of the forms in the wall covering.

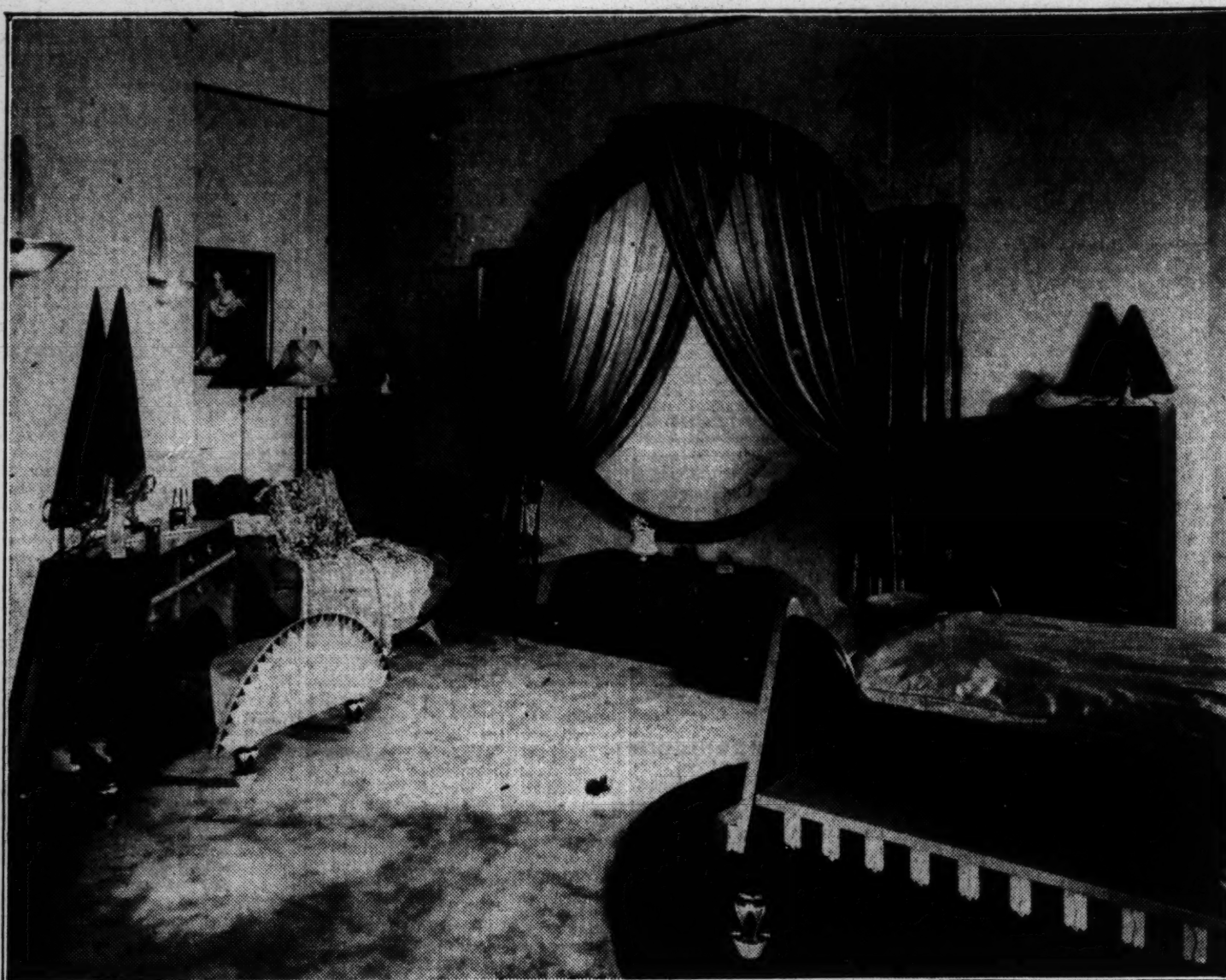
A screen of red leather and gold lacquer presenting an abstract design of great interest is the dominant accessory. It might have been better to exclude, for the sake of consistency, the pictorial ornaments—such, for instance, as a silver group of two dancing girls—which have found their way into the room.

**Shark's Skin and Silver**  
A room of satisfactory consistency and subtle color is the living room by Dominique—a name adopted by two associated designers, André Dominé and Marcel Geneyrière.

Here is played an arresting melody in the purple scale. It makes broad use of magenta, flows off into lavender and mauve, fades into pink, strikes an interesting chord with yellow-brown and ties all the tints together by a faun-colored carpet. A square rug has the same faun, with rose patterns. Pale, sea-colored furniture built of walnut has been treated in behalf of a paleness which corresponds with the walls, sheathed from top to bottom in faint yellow wood.

The furniture is small, and of elegant simplicity, given particular distinction by the paneling of the cabinets in shark's skin. This pebbly gray leather is echoed in tone by the corrugated silver framework at the windows and by silver mounts and ornaments. There is a clever ceiling lighting in the form of two illuminated bands of glass which pass around the entire room.

**Versatile Americans Exhibit Ventures**  
The peacock-colored medallions are delightful and sparkling notes in the furniture of Mr. Benda's dining room. Mr. Fall has used his knowledge of Chinese art to develop some interest-



In Her Poppy Room at the Altman Exhibition in Modern Taste, Ruth Campbell Has Achieved Noteworthy Results by Frequent Repetition of Petal-like Forms and by Well Balanced Use of Scarlet and Green

ing forms in a dining room, all the pieces of which are enameled a luminous pink. Despite its insistence, this is charming. His bedroom he derives from Aztec art and is sympathetic.

Miss Ruth Campbell's "Poppy Bedroom" is the work of a designer and colorist. The consistency of the petal-like forms appearing and reappearing in the pieces are particularly impressive in the red velvet armchair and the back of the dressing-table seat. The balance of scarlet and green throughout the room is admirable.

Mr. Savage's "Conversation Room" is abrupt, like much interchange of thought. Its dark chairs are upholstered in white moiré, far more startling than delightful. Its walls are a deep cerulean blue, strangely set off by greenish curtains. Mr. Oscar Bach presents an office in metal and leather done with great imagination and mastery of medium.

**Attempts to Suggest Music**  
The music room by Mr. Macguire is one of the jewels of the exhibit. The walls and woodwork are done in silvery-blue, and great blue globes, like celestial spheres, light it. The superb screen has a blue background and depicts in gold inlay an abstraction of two dancers. The decoration of the grand piano is also highly abstract. A pulsating color, a rhythmic design, makes this ensemble in feeling as well as in name a music room.

The public is indebted to B. Altman & Co. for a magnificent panorama. It reveals accomplishment and it also poses a problem. The problem is to maintain consistency in assembling all the elements of a modernist interior. As yet decorators are timid in their handling of abstract themes. They feel that in order to make a room appear homelike in the new manner, pictorial features must be introduced. On the contrary, these emphasize the strangeness of the modernist conception, and disturb that atmosphere of order and peace which is so potent a factor in the pleasure derived from this contemplative expression of form.

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## Stuart Craftsmen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London  
OLD household things of the time of the Stuarts, of which I have become the fortunate possessor, have revealed to me, as never before, the genius of the craftsmen of that age.

It is one thing to see an object in a museum. It is quite another, I find, to own it—to touch, admire, examine and speculate on its history whenever I wish.

The Stuart craftsmanship expresses itself in furniture, silver and pewter alike, in large things as in small. Take, as one end of the scale, that much-prized heirloom, a Jacobean court cupboard—the quest of many American collectors, which quite dominates the room it also graces. I confess I cannot be impervious to the sense of stability and "atmosphere" created by the knowledge that this cupboard was made in the stirring days of James I, has survived 14 kings and queens of England and, with proper care, bids fair to outlast as many more.

**Its Major Charm**  
Its greatest beauty, however—to its owner at all events—lies in its delicate, dark patina, the glow and sheen imparted by centuries of polishing and loving care; in its superbly seasoned ancient English oak, put together without a single nail; in the marvel of its tooling in grapevine and other designs; above all, in the grave charm and symmetry of the whole. It is big brother to the sober chest or coffer, the fine armchair with the hollyhock inlay, of the same period.

Take, again, at the other end of the scale, this silver Apostle spoon. Its wide, thin, flange-shaped bowl and long, narrow, flatish handle, surmounted by a naïvely-modeled silver gilt figure of the Apostle St. Peter bearing his emblem the key, proclaims it quite apart from its marking, as having been made in the provinces during the latter part of the reign of the ill-fated Charles I. This other dainty trifle, also, with its silver-gilt top, has a delicate but dignified look all its own, and it is not surprising that it was the favorite christening gift both in Stuart and Tudor times.

A Charles II Charger  
Small wonder if its original owner, as was the case with many of its fellows, carried it about with him on his travels; that its quaint beauty has caused it to be preserved already high 300 years; that many Americans consider their collection of old English silver incomplete without at least one Stuart Apostle spoon.

The indescribable color of the hand-wrought silver, the shape and balance of the bowl, shaft and head, here again display cunning craftsmanship, as do the handsome porringers of the same period.

Take, lastly, this silver pewter charger of the period of Charles II, patched time and again with new metal behind, showing daylight through three holes, marked and scarred with innumerable scratches, but still a treasure, a shining example of the only "china" known in Restoration times.

Its glory and fineness, even today, after nearly two and a half centuries, still dazzle the eye when it catches the light. They scarcely need the character of the rim, the rose and crown, the well-known ancient pewterer's name, and the microscopic "1679" stamped in the touch-plate to indicate its pedigree.

Truly, that was a craftsman's age! R. G.

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## Old Silver Marks of Many Countries in One Book

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

MANY ponderous volumes have been printed on the subject of marks on old silver found in different countries and many are the difficulties which students meet in their attempts to discover and classify all available data. Rosenberg's four-volume German publication dealing with Continental Hall marks, other than French, is typical of this class of reference books.

Sir Charles Jackson has done a similar service for England and Ireland. The Walpole Society published several years ago a valuable volume on the silversmiths of the American colonies.

A book which has just come to our desk is a compilation of data concerning marks which is found elsewhere only in perhaps a half dozen volumes, American, English, and European. This makes it a highly useful book of reference, more desirable for its compactness and moderate cost than the several publications in English, French and German from which it has drawn. Its title is "Old Silver and Old Sheffield Plate," by Howard Pitcher Okie. The publishers are Doubleday, Doran & Co., and the price is \$15.

In looking over this book with George C. Gebelein, the widely known silversmith and dealer in old silver, he found it highly commendable for the completeness and the arrangement of marks on Continental Plate. These are arranged not only by countries, but by provinces. He finds the list of American silversmiths here to be much longer than that in any previous publication. Evidently Mr. Okie has fresh information concerning many of these names, for the dates he attaches to them differ in many cases from those in the Walpole Society volume.

Other contributions from eager investigators are continually bringing to light fresh facts and occasionally furnishing earlier theories. Mr. Gebelein states that the ground has been hardly scratched for all that. He hopes that every person who can do so will see that new facts which they discover, especially concerning American silversmiths, are passed on to some expert who will properly record them.

It is quite true that American silver of the eighteenth century usually carried no marks except the maker's initials or his name. The de-

gree of purity was supposed to be that of the British sterling quality, or 925-1000 pure. Coin silver, used in making numerous larger articles from about 1800 to the present time, is 900-1000 pure. This difference allows the use of an alloy which adds greatly to the stiffness of the metal.

The absence of date symbols and the lack of official registration of maker's marks are two factors which sometimes make it extremely difficult to confidently designate maker and date in an American example.

In examining the characters found on a certain specimen, the use of a magnifying glass is almost necessary—quite so in many cases. For home use a reading glass may prove satisfactory.

Mr. Okie's volume cannot be considered a popular book, as are many which are written apparently for the entertainment of those who are but mildly interested in collecting. It is far more than that.

It brings within the contents of a single volume practically all that is known concerning the marks which silversmiths have placed on their products for the last 450 years in

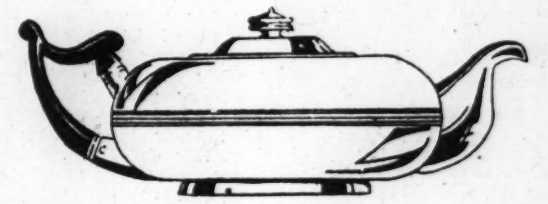
Great Britain and from the earliest dates of record in France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Russia, as well as other European countries. It also includes the marks of the makers of Sheffield Plate. As a reference book for the collector or for any public library large or small, we believe it should be and will be heartily welcomed and highly popular.

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## Antique Filaticcio Bed Covers

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ALONG with the sumptuous brocades and damasks of the 17th and 18th centuries Italy produced many delightful fabrics of a simpler but no less decorative character, which accorded well with the informal furnishings of the country villa, with old carved walnut commodes and credence, painted rush-seated chairs and peasant faience. Among these rustic stuffs was the filaticcio woven from the silk of the slightly imperfect cocoons that could not be used for the finer fabrics. Heavy and rather rough in texture, with a mat surface that suggests a stout coarse linen, filaticcio took dyes in the most splendid fashion imaginable. One would really have to turn to old frescoes and to the paintings of the Italian primitives to find colors and combinations of color as bold, as luminous, as audaciously lovely as these.

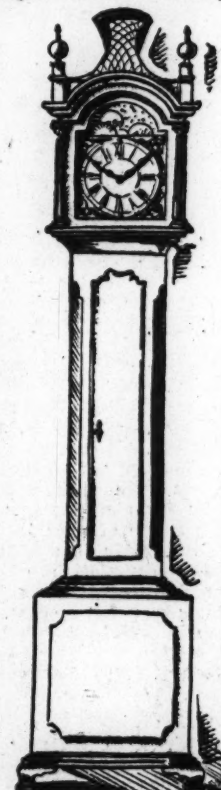
HERE are the glowing amaranth and fuchsia reds and purples, the ambers and Indian yellows and bright tawny copper browns of an autumnal garden of cockscombs, dahlias and chrysanthemums. Some of them plain, and as satisfying in their color and texture as a good piece of old faience. Others patterned like Renaissance damasks. And still others, most numerous in the collection, brilliantly striped in combinations of cyclamen and cobalt blue, of fuchsia and emerald, of wine color with plum and grape purples and indigos and moss and olive greens. All of them are edged with the old fringes, in many cases beautifully and elaborately knotted. They are very large and their decorative character is of a sort to set off quite as handsomely and appropriately the carved oak of a Jacobean interior as the old walnut of Italy or Spain. They may also be used with splendid effect in the coverings of sofas or chairs.

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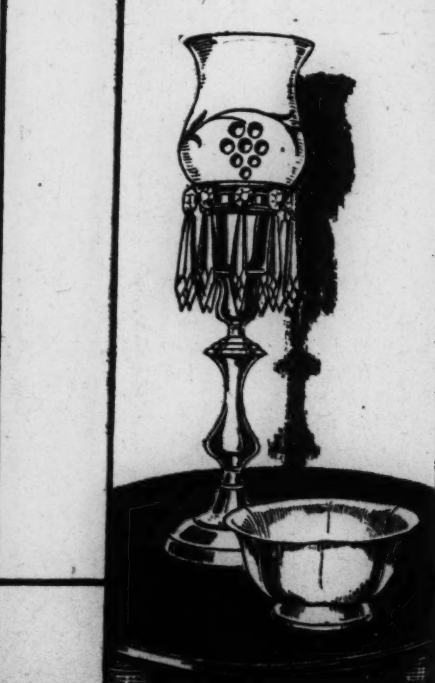
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# House and Garden

## A Roll Call of Dutch Tulips

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Des Moines, Ia.  
POSSIBLY no flower is making a more widespread appeal than does the tulip, for the early spring garden. As its use increases it is proving itself more and more adaptable to a variety of soil and climates. Broadly speaking, the main classes are described as early tulips, (single and double), Parrot Darwin (May-flowering), Bizarro (May-flowering), Rembrandt (May-flowering), Breeder (May-flowering), Single Late Cottage, and Mendel tulips.

The Early Tulip, the first of the tulips to bloom, is best used in the garden as a foreground planting near the edge of a border. The stems are seldom more than eight inches in height. The foliage is often rather thick and stately, and the blossoms rather full and heavy. These tulips often bloom before the snow has entirely disappeared and are a pleasing harbinger of spring. The colors are lovely, ranging from yellow, "La Reve" (called also, "Hobbeema") is a soft, pinky rose, tinged with buff. It has a large, handsome cup-like blossom and a firm stem. The tulip is charming when planted with "Mertensia virginica," the native bluebell. "La Reve" blooms later than many varieties of early tulips, lasting often until some of the Darwins begin to bloom. "Wouwekoning" is a rich, dark violet, and "White Hawk," a chaste white. Among the double early tulips there is "Muriel," a fine white and pink, popular for forcing as well as for bedding, also, "Prince of Orange" with a full, large flower of buff orange, and a stiff, short stem. The "Parrot Tulips" are a very small class, some of the variety looking like sports, and they are not offered very generally to the American trade.

**The Darwins**  
Of the Darwin, there are over 100 varieties, with a color range of white, creamy and pale rose, red, pink, mauve and pale lilac, purple and dark brown. If choosing just a few, it is indeed difficult to make a selection, among such a wealth of beauty. The Darwins are distinguished by their long stems and stately form, as well as by their great variety of color. There are no yellow Darwins, so if one loves yellow in the spring garden—and who does not?—one must have some of the early and late varieties to furnish this color. Of the first color group of Darwins, Flamingo is a very beautiful soft pink, the blossom of exquisite form and texture. Margaret (Gretchen) is always a favorite. It is a pale silvery rose, fringed with white. Sometimes its stem will droop a little, which only adds to its charm when it is cut and arranged with other blossoms of somewhat deeper hue.

Of the rosy and dark rosy varieties, Clara Butt is an old favorite and one of the very loveliest of the tulips; pink, on a stem which is one of the very best varieties of all the Darwins. It is a brilliant pink with a very long, strong stem, which may bend to the sun quite readily, thus adding grace and charm to its blossoms. Psyche is a soft pink, chaste and delicate. Neither in character nor color has it the strength of Clara Butt. But they are pleasing contrasts when complete and dense shady condition exists only a portion of each day, and since even those varieties of shrubs of the not strictly shade-place varieties will succeed, although partially shaded, providing there is sufficient light to enable the wood to become thoroughly ripened before winter sets in, a wide and satisfying choice is offered to select from. For relatively dense shade the list is even more extensive.

**As a basis on which to make a selection, then, one who is planning a porch foundation planting might formulate the safe and simple rule of choosing from two separate groups, namely (Group 1) the shade-place varieties, and (Group 2) those succeeding best in partially sunny and exposed situations.**

**Group 1**  
Enkianthus Japonicus: This dwarf growing shrub is particularly charming in the autumn when its small, bell-shaped flowers are a brilliant, marked-with-red coloring, a sharp and striking contrast to black berries. In early spring numerous umbels of pure white, Andromeda-like flowers come, offering cheery messages of spring.

**Group 2**  
Albia Chinensis Grandiflora: Of exceeding graceful habit is this small foundation shrub. Its shiny dark green foliage sets off to advantage the small white, lace-trimmed, bell-shaped flowers. It blooms untiringly throughout the summer and early fall and its foliage, hardy, intrepid, stays on weeks after winter comes.

**Cotoneasters:** These lovely evergreen shrubs combine beautifully with the deciduous shrubs and are especially desirable on account of their graceful habit of growth, their neat evergreen foliage and gay fruits. The Franchetii and the Horizontalis are charming species. The Franchetii puts out long gracefully arched branches, foliolated light green, amongst which orange-yellow berries glow warmly. The Horizontalis is low growing, dwarfish, of dark green foliage. In the autumn the leaves are crimson, scarlet fruits come, and there is a satisfying color deep into the winter.

**Berberis thunbergii:** Planted irregularly 18 inches apart, with a few plants of the Azalea Amorea dotted here and there in front, Berberis thunbergii produces a beautiful effect. It is perfectly hardy in almost any locality.

**Azalea Amorea:** This is indeed a little gem, evergreen in the latitude of Philadelphia and southward. In late spring the plants are all cheerily aglow with rosy-crimson flowers. Verruculosa (Warty Barbary): A handsome spreading barberry with shiny-leaved foliage. Light green above, glaucous underneath, turning in winter rich red and bronze tones. Spring gives it bright yellow flowers, fall lustrous violet-black fruits. It is best planted in a protected place.

**Hydrangea arborescens Grandiflora:** (Snowball Hydrangea): A hardy American shrub 4 to 8 feet tall; its leaves are bright green, range and size will make them a splendid addition to the spring garden.

In selecting one's tulip bulbs for fall planting, the matter may first resolve itself into a consideration of color. The appeal which color makes is purely a matter of personal feeling. One finds that the strong colors of the spectrum, clear yellow, blue and red, are most difficult to place. After a long cold winter, however, if our winter landscape has been drab, we may feel the need of strong colors to offset this drabness. It seems more fitting to use these deep, brilliant colors in the spring, when they suggest the warmth and freshness of a new season, than in the hot summer months, when cooler colors are more satisfying. Possibly no other single flower has the wide range for color that is afforded by the tulip and no other flower can add the brilliance to the spring flower garden that is lavished by the tulip.

## FILLING THE BIRD BATH



In the Garden at Ilmington Manor, an English Estate.

## Choice Shrubs for Porch Foundations

TO THE porch foundation appropriate shrub plantings are quite as indispensable as are flower borders to the lawn. They relieve any hard angular lines and lend a softening, well-balanced and interesting effect that is, undeniably, one of the best attractions of the home. A careful selection of shrubs will bring to the premises varieties that will present a charming appearance throughout the entire year.

Since at most porches a complete and dense shady condition exists only a portion of each day, and since even those varieties of shrubs of the not strictly shade-place varieties will succeed, although partially shaded, providing there is sufficient light to enable the wood to become thoroughly ripened before winter sets in, a wide and satisfying choice is offered to select from. For relatively dense shade the list is even more extensive.

**As a basis on which to make a selection, then, one who is planning a porch foundation planting might formulate the safe and simple rule of choosing from two separate groups, namely (Group 1) the shade-place varieties, and (Group 2) those succeeding best in partially sunny and exposed situations.**

**Group 1**  
Enkianthus Japonicus: This dwarf growing shrub is particularly charming in the autumn when its small, bell-shaped flowers are a brilliant, marked-with-red coloring, a sharp and striking contrast to black berries. In early spring numerous umbels of pure white, Andromeda-like flowers come, offering cheery messages of spring.

**Group 2**  
Albia Chinensis Grandiflora: Of exceeding graceful habit is this small foundation shrub. Its shiny dark green foliage sets off to advantage the small white, lace-trimmed, bell-shaped flowers. It blooms untiringly throughout the summer and early fall and its foliage, hardy, intrepid, stays on weeks after winter comes.

**Cotoneasters:** These lovely evergreen shrubs combine beautifully with the deciduous shrubs and are especially desirable on account of their graceful habit of growth, their neat evergreen foliage and gay fruits. The Franchetii and the Horizontalis are charming species. The Franchetii puts out long gracefully arched branches, foliolated light green, amongst which orange-yellow berries glow warmly. The Horizontalis is low growing, dwarfish, of dark green foliage. In the autumn the leaves are crimson, scarlet fruits come, and there is a satisfying color deep into the winter.

**Berberis thunbergii:** Planted irregularly 18 inches apart, with a few plants of the Azalea Amorea dotted here and there in front, Berberis thunbergii produces a beautiful effect. It is perfectly hardy in almost any locality.

**Azalea Amorea:** This is indeed a little gem, evergreen in the latitude of Philadelphia and southward. In late spring the plants are all cheerily aglow with rosy-crimson flowers. Verruculosa (Warty Barbary): A handsome spreading barberry with shiny-leaved foliage. Light green above, glaucous underneath, turning in winter rich red and bronze tones. Spring gives it bright yellow flowers, fall lustrous violet-black fruits. It is best planted in a protected place.

**Hydrangea arborescens Grandiflora:** (Snowball Hydrangea): A hardy American shrub 4 to 8 feet tall; its leaves are bright green, range and size will make them a splendid addition to the spring garden.

## Japanese Peonies, Single in Effect but as If in Process of Doubling

JAPANESE peonies are not very generally known to the American public but wherever established they are awakening great interest and enthusiasm. The opened flowers are of extra wide spread; a mounted cushion-like center of stamens and anthers that have developed to such an extent that they are really narrow, twisted petals, nestle tenderly in the hollow of a saucer formed of one or more layers of large, slightly cupped guard petals, an enchanting arrangement. The effect is that of a single peony in the process of doubling. Romanically characteristic of the Japanese, quaint and chimerical names have been given the flowers, adding still further to their great charm. As examples, "Yoochi-no-tsuki," translated, meaning "Shadow of Moon in a Rippled Pool," "Rashooman" ("A Devil Castle"), "Fuyajo" ("A Sleepless Castle"), "Fuji-no-mine" ("Top of the Fuji Mountain"), "Fuji-zome-gorono" ("A Wistaria Colored Gown"), "Nappi-hege-shichi" ("A Striped Home"), "Okino-nami" ("Waves in the far-off Sea"), "Haku-sei-koh" ("A White Star Light"), "Kara-ori-nishiki" ("Name of a Beautiful Cloth"), etcetera.

**White Varieties**  
Shiro-sangai is considered by many critics as the choicest of the white types. Its guards are lily-cupped, milk-white. The central tuft of narrow petals is buff color, crested with gold, an enhancing touch that wins the heart.

Yoochi-no-tsuki is a lovely white flower, sometimes flushed pink, with amberish-cream petals. It often measures six to eight inches across.

Fuji-no-mine is another charming white variety, very large and free flowering and possesses an individual grace and distinction which give it class. Its white outer petals are densely set, and the inner petals of the center of rich cream color.

Haku-sei-koh is a winsome white sort, generous of size, compact; glistening white guards form a saucer to catch and hold the center sprays of pale gold.

**Reds**  
Rashooman vies, in color charm, with all other Japanese peonies. Emphatically contrastive are its tones of crimson and gold. The chrysanthemum-like center of solerino is noticeably marked with old gold; the guard is two-rowed, pure crimson in color. The incurved outer petals attend capably to the business of acting as a supporting cup to the mounted center.

Fuyajo shows broad, rounded, dull mahogany colored, velvet-textured guard petals. Its petals are fine, curly and densely set, garnet colored, and delicately tipped and streaked with light bronze.

**Pink Shades**  
Rose of Nippon: Masses of brilliant flowers normally six inches across; it is a cheerful choice for the lover of the pink and rose tones. It is equally lovely for cutting and for landscape effect. The guard is very deep rose, the center rose ending by carmine and pointed up with countless touches of silver and gold. Some of the centers are attractively tufted.

Nana-henge-shibori: Another lovely deep rose shade, revealing when fully matured, a variegated central cushion of gold and carmine-red. At this stage the guards are thick with attractive bright green leaves 2 to 2 1/2 inches long. The leaves are interestingly rough on the upper surface.

**By using all of the above subjects and grouping them, preferably in a border of irregular outline and arranging them according to their habit of growth, surprisingly beautiful effects can be obtained.**

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## Garden Path

### Evening Chapter of This Garden Club Includes Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

SOMETHING new in garden clubs has proved a pronounced success in the Midwest. It is the evening chapter of the Glen Ellyn (Ill.) Garden Club. The Aster Chapter, as it is called, is one of four chapters which are calling out to home owners in this pretty Chicago suburb of 7000 people to clean a love for flowers and gardens and thus to help beautify the community.

"The Garden Club movement is the most popular movement of the day," states Mrs. Abbie S. Kendall, president of the Glen Ellyn Garden Club, who explains the work of the evening chapter for readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Just three years ago, a number of friends met one summer day in a garden bright with blooming flowers. Someone suggested the formation of a garden club, and the idea appealed to that small group so strongly that a week or two later a garden club was organized with 12 members.

In a few short weeks the membership grew to 50, and it was evident that the club would soon lose its charm if the membership was not limited. There is a closer intimacy in the smaller group and the meetings may more easily be held in the homes or gardens, thus enhancing the interest and pleasure of its members.

"On the other hand, since the object of the club is the advancement of gardening, development of home grounds, community beautifying and aiding in the protection of forests, wild flowers and birds, how could membership be refused to those wishing to work for the accomplishment of this purpose?

"Therefore, it was decided in Glen Ellyn to have several garden clubs or chapters organized under one board of directors. The plan proved a wise one and two new chapters were organized within the year. "The following year, the men of the community became interested in the project and began to ask for a garden club for men. In order to meet this new demand, a fourth chapter was organized, its membership composed of both men and women, holding its meetings in the evening. This evening chapter has proved the most popular of all and is without doubt the best form of organization.

"Homemakers, both men and women, are today striving for a better understanding of gardens and knowledge of the plants to be grown therein. The evening chapter gives the opportunity for the husband and wife, father and mother, to study and plan together the home garden.

"Each chapter of the Glen Ellyn Garden Club is named for a flower; for instance, the Iris Chapter, the Scilla and the Rose Chapters. The evening chapter is known as the Aster Chapter. It has now a membership of 80, and a waiting list which will without doubt mean that a new evening group will have to be organized within the year.

"The Aster Chapter meets once a month, usually in the Community House, to discuss garden topics; how to plant a garden, soil conditions, fertilizers, color harmony, etc. At each meeting five new flowers are presented, either garden or native plants found in woods or meadow, and the name, habits and peculiarities of the flower are discussed. And thus, by the close of the year, the members are familiar with a large variety of plants.

"At each meeting an authority on some garden topic is present to give the members technical and practical advice, to help them gain a deeper love and knowledge for flowers and to cultivate successful gardeners of their own. Then again tours

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## Feeding Deciduous Trees

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER, F. R. H. S.

WHY should shade trees be expected to thrive on insufficient food? Yet there are thousands of tree owners who do not realize that the trees under their care need special help because of exigencies of city life.

In woods and forests there is a constant yearly feeding of trees by natural processes. The process by which the trees feed is almost miraculous, for a forest is like a gigantic chemical laboratory. The leaves of the trees absorb a certain amount of nourishment from the air, but it is from the soil that the trees obtain their maximum amount of food, and in woodlands the falling leaves remain on the ground and are acted upon by the elements until they decay and form humus or natural plant food.

Under the artificial conditions in which the trees on lawns attempt to thrive, they are deprived of this refunding of food as the lawns are usually kept nicely swept, and, as a result, the soil becomes impoverished. Then gradually trees under such conditions are weakened, are attacked by insects and fungi, and decay sets in. In this way many a stately tree has been lost.

How Can We Feed Them?

How are trees artificially fed? To answer this question we need consider how a tree is formed. It has a trunk and foliage we know, and it has roots too, but just how does it feed, we wonder? The branches spread from the trunk for a certain distance and the roots spread approximately the same distance in the ground. At the ends of the long roots there are a number of fine thread-like feeding rootlets which take up the nourishment in the form of liquid salts and this is transported throughout the whole system by the sap in the tree.

Trees seek certain chemicals, for that is their food, and these can be given in the form of a commercial

fertilizer which, with the action of moisture, releases just what the tree requires. Evergreen trees require a special aid; well-rotted cow manure being the best.

**Bore 18-Inch Holes**  
For feeding deciduous trees a standard commercial tree food should be purchased from a seed store, and a number of holes 18 inches deep and two feet apart should be bored under the eaves of the branch spread. Each hole should then be filled to within about four inches of the surface with fertilizer and the hole plugged with soil. Then, after fertilizing, the land should be watered, turning the hose on it and leaving it until the land is almost sodden—about eight to 10 hours.

Deciduous trees fed every second or third year will well repay the extra care and attention and be far healthier than those which are not provided with food.

For Lilac Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

NO FLOWERING shrub enjoys greater popularity than the sweet-scented Lilac (Syringa vulgaris), with its handsome panicles of mauve, white and reddish lilac bloom. When used for decorative purposes half-open buds should be chosen and they will last much longer in water, as they are not picked before the petals are fully open.

Lilacs can be planted any time from October until February, and grow well in ordinary soil and in sunny positions. All suckers should be removed from the parent plant, and when the soil is poor liquid manure is beneficial. In June the shoots that have flowered should be cut back and this is the only pruning necessary.

Fully to appreciate the beauty of the lilac, some of the following single varieties should be grown: Charles X. large, beautifully tinted reddish lilac. A second named Louis Späth, the darkest of all varieties. Dr. Lindley, large clusters of reddish lilac. Marie Legraye, one of the finest whites.

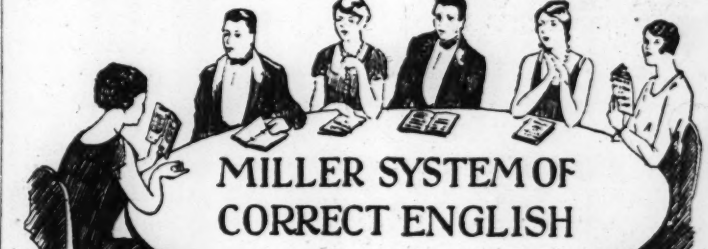
Among double lilacs: Mme. Le-moine, white; Michael Buchner, pale lilac; President Grey, cobalt blue with rose edge are particularly fine. Two species of lilac which are not so well known as S. vulgaris, are Syringa Persica, the dainty Persian lilac, and Syringa chinensis which in habit is mid-way between S. vulgaris and S. Persica.

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COO'pon

AD'dress?

CON'native?

EX'quisite?

LAM'ent'able?







## THE HOME FORUM

## Topical Hits in Shakespeare's First Play

THAT Shakespeare was a topical dramatist, from the very start of his work for the theater, is a statement beyond challenge. That his start was "Love's Labor's Lost" seems equally certain, since he shows himself, therein, still to be, at heart, more the sonneteer, the word-splanner and the satirist than the genuine dramatist of later years. This gracious comedy of the Court of Navarre, even in the revised form in which it has come down to us, still contains twice as many rhymed lines as blank verses; it includes three sonnets and a sestet, and is interspersed as well with doggerel, with alternating rhymes and with six-lined stanzas. How crude it was, as a play, and yet how full of potential matter, none knew better than himself; for, later on, when a "mellowed occasion" called for such another court-comedy, its author, as was his way with immature work, went back to "Love's Labor's Lost," recasting line after line into his new fantasy, which he called "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and substituting for the classical presentation, by Holofemes and his friends, of "The Nine Worthies," another burlesqued classical tragedy, done by six clowns, with Bottom, the weaver, replacing the schoolmaster, who, almost beyond question, was intended for none other than George Chapman, Shakespeare's rival poet of the earlier sonneting days.

Chapman's name it is that gives the best clue to Shakespeare's intention in this comedy of "Love's Labor's Lost," which, at bottom, scarcely deserves the name of a stage play, but rather of a topical revue; its author relying, for his success, not upon plot, of which there is almost none, nor upon genuine characterization, of which there is very little, but upon lyric poetry, song, and dance, and, still more, upon verbal coruscations, and topical allusion, and satire—especially those two last-named, with which, in their most fanciful shapes, the scenes sparkle throughout. In those early days, when his genius was first blossoming into exuberant and many-sided vitality, young Shakespeare, with equal daring and delight, spares neither man nor woman, be they courtier, kitchen-maid, or queen. The wench, Jaquenetta, may be based upon some country wench, but whose track the dramatist once crossed; but when Costard exclaimed, for the first time (III.1), "O, marry me to some Frenchman," it is certain that a chuckle, or at least a grin, was not present in person—a loud laugh ran through an audience, that saw therein, at once, a jest at Majesty herself, whose negotiations, for the hand, in marriage, of Francis, Duke of Albany, were then in progress at the English Court, just about the time wherein the beginnings of this comedy are set; in which connection it is pertinent also to remember that Francis's page, Costard, takes part in the skipper's dialogue, bears the name (La Mothe) of the French Ambassador to London, officially charged with the marriage business. Such are

the links of thought that still, across the centuries, keep alive, and make humanly pointed and charming lines like this, by Katharine, of Dumain: "I saw him at the Duke of Alençon's"; and this, by Biron, of Rosaline, with its pretty echo of remembrance: "Did not I dance with you in Brabant once?"

that Rosaline being Maid-of-Honor whose beauty and grace win, also from Biron, in the next act, the exquisitely graceful homage:

When tongues speak sweetly, then they name her name.

But who was this Biron, so gifted in speech

That aged ears play truant at his tales

And younger hearings are quite ravished

when the watch of his wit strikes. Historically, of course, he was that best known, and most popular, in England, of all Navarre's generals, the same whom Chapman, partly in emulation of Shakespeare, was to make the principal figure of two plays—actually, within the pages of this satire, the mouthpiece of Shakespeare, the individual whom the young dramatist, stepping outside himself, and regarding himself as in a mirror, contrasts with his rival in poetry, Chapman.

Fascinating it is to follow home the shafts aimed by Shakespeare at Chapman, in this play. Mr. Acheson, in his "Shakespeare and the Rival Poet," has shown conclusively that the author of "Love's Labor's Lost" had steeped his memory, and those of Ferdinand, and his lords of Navarre, deep in the cloudy, and unnatural, concepts of Chapman's "Shadow of Night," simply in order that, through the mouth of Biron, he might convey to his readers, by showing how, in warm, human, sunny companionship, "charity fulfills the law" (IV.3), rather than in the smoky, lamp-lit, pedantically learned "dungeon hues" of the more metaphysical poet's philosophy.

For that enlightenment we are grateful to the American commentator; but even he, I think, has not observed how closely, in the dialogue of II.1, the persons and philosophies of the two poets are brought face to face, when the Princess, speaking of herself, says:

Beauty is bought by judgment of the eye,

Not uttered by base sale of chapmen's tongues—

lines wherein Shakespeare, behind the lady's words, asserts, by implication, with an open pun upon Chapman's name—which must have rung merriment among comprehending members of his audience—that his Shakespeare's lyrical eulogies—especially the sonnets—whether addressed to men or women, were written, unlike Chapman's, not as marketable commodities, but for the satisfaction of their writer, and the delight of their readers alone; a claim exactly borne out by Meres' well-known passage concerning the circulation of those "sugar'd sonnets" amongst his private friends; and repeated twice over by the author of those sonnets; first in No. 21—

I will not praise, that purpose not to sell—

also aimed at Chapman—and, secondly, in IV.3 of the play with which we are concerned, where Biron-Shakespeare says:

To things of sale a seller's praise belongs.

It has been written, and said, many times, of Shakespeare, that "great not glory" was the guiding motive of his pen; and, of the later plays, that are to follow, the statement may, in part, be true; but to his poems, as such, I am persuaded that it does not apply. They were written, rather, I think, for the self-expression of his peculiarly personal genius, for deep friendship's sake, and for fame's.

You still shall live, such virtue hath my pen,

Where breath most breathes, even in the mouths of men.

How often—to revert to the comedy—when a congenial theme has once been held strongly in thought, does the mature Shakespeare turn to it lovingly, again and again, exploring its possibilities, as a source of fresh situation, and novel ideas. "Love's Labor's Lost" is a case in point; for, as we have seen, just as he borrowed from it much for the later portions of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," so also certain of its scenes, and especially these same II.1 and III.1, vividly suggest "Twelfth Night."

## Japanese Print

Featherlight, on a blossomy cherry bough  
A pensive bird high-lights a peaceful scene  
Swung upward by invisible wires  
A silvery moon like a lantern huge  
Bathed with pearly, iridescent light  
This valued Japanese colored print  
That hangs upon my wall.

Beautiful you are as the memory  
Of the old professor who brought you  
Across the waters to abide with me.  
Beautiful, magical as sunlight  
Warm and love-lighting a vast landscape.  
Mine for the eyes quick-garnering  
For dreams—sweet lotus-land.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

## A Middle Western Market

An aviator, looking down upon Basketville market, might suppose it to be a large bouquet, fresh from the garden. Here is color in prodigality. Tomatoes, apples, beans, peaches, melons, grapes, radishes, lettuce, pears and other appetizing fruits and vegetables in their seasons lend their reds, yellows, greens, purples, russets and pink to the display, while the adjoining flower market sends out its sweet odors to permeate the atmosphere. On market days the country is, trundled into town.

But the best way to enjoy a market surely is not aloof—from the distance of an airplane—but by moving about among the stalls, jostling in friendly fashion with the customers. It is true that you will find in the crowds that surround you an occasional man-steeped in the house who markets rather precipitately, buying apparently what comes soonest under his observation, dickerling little for price, rushing jerkily through. If it were not for his kind you would find that the crowds glide along in an easy sort of rhythm, for the most of them are in no hurry to be gone. Indeed, marketing in Basketville has assumed a social aspect such as can hardly be believed possible for such a mundane, earthbound errand. These good folk have no appearance of haste in their way somewhere else; this is their journey's end. They have come to market.

It is here that the newly married housewife picks up stray bits of information on "feeling" the ripeness of a grapefruit, how to thump a melon, what taste a good pea should have, or how to snap a bean to ascertain its freshness. More mature housekeepers drop curious little recipes as they buy, and not infrequently the bride finds that she carries home, along with her basket of fruits and vegetables, a hidden store of time-tested information.

More experienced housekeepers have been attending market three days a week since they themselves were brides, and knew not yet how to thump a melon or pull a yew-leaf to assure themselves of ripe fruit. You might think that by this time it would have become a dreary monotony for them. On the contrary, they do not like to miss. They have acquired what their husbands amusingly term "that inexpressible market habit." These women stoutly maintain that the more exclusive grocery stores in their neighborhoods somehow do not have as varied garden truck or as wide a variety from which to select. And the husbands, listening, smile a little. It is difficult for these thrifty wives to admit, even to themselves, that they come to market—partly, at least—to mingle with their friends and see how the market folk are getting on.

That pretty Italian girl putting bananas into a fancy market basket (for this market, too, has been called forth an amazing crop of gay baskets to blend in color with mallow's dress) was first a baby when Mrs. Housekeeper first began to patronize this fruit stand. It is gratifying to see how intimately they know each other, all the while keeping close to the proprieties of customer and merchant. While the oranges are being deftly deposited by the young bride, the young girl asks with both deference and deep concern if the customer found her dog, and the customer, with no hint of condescension, inquires with genuine interest if the girl's brother will soon be able to send her father back to his beloved Italy for a visit.

In and out of the crowds the housewife makes her way. She notes that Mrs. Smith is back in the city again; that Miss Rebecca's mother is visiting her; that the Browns have a new chauffeur; that this has been especially good season for tomatoes; that a heavy frost has turned the bitter-sweet its accustomed flaming color. These good women do not always find it necessary to read the town paper which comes out on Friday—that is to say, if they have been faithful attendants at market during the week.

## Beppo With Marigolds

All day the rain is dripping.  
All day the north wind scolds,  
And down the street comes Beppo  
A-singing marigolds.  
Wetter than a robin,  
Ragged as a briar,  
A-singing, a-singing,  
With his wagon-load of fire.  
"Marigol!—Marigol! flower!  
Buy!—Ullol!—Buy!"  
He slacks at every doorway,  
He looks at every pane.  
(Where's a buyer for gypsy fire,  
Burning in the rain?)  
"Marigol!"  
A-cooing and a-singing,  
And a-calling out until  
The good women bid him leave a spark  
Upon her window sill.  
Then rattle goes the crooked cart,  
And rumble go the wheels,  
And clump-clump goes the pony  
With Beppo at his heels.  
"Marigol!—Marigol! flower!  
Buy!—Ullol!—Buy!"  
To every man his separate task,  
To each his loss and gain.  
There's one that barters marigolds,  
A-singing in the rain.  
"Marigol!"

MARGARET BELLE HOUSTON.

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Florida Pines by Moonlight. From a Painting by Howard Hilder.

## Le vrai Raffinement

TRANSLATION OF THE ARTICLE IN SCIENCE CHRETIENNE PARU SUR CETTE PAGE

DANS un état de civilisation avancé, le mot "raffinement" est employé pour désigner la quintessence même de la culture, du vernis, du bon goût et de l'élégance de manières, qui sont supposés être le résultat d'une éducation et d'une discipline longues et soignées. Les plus hautes exigences de la société réclament toujours l'élimination de tout ce qui est rude ou grossier, non seulement dans les manières et les coutumes, mais dans ce qui nous entoure, dans les méthodes commerciales, dans l'industrie et dans toutes les voies menant au progrès de l'homme et à ce qu'il accomplit.

L'effort tendant à supprimer le vice, le crime, l'interférence et le dégoût par des lois prohibitives ou par des moyens d'éducation et de persuasion morale vient de l'aspiration universelle vers un degré plus élevé de culture et de raffinement dans les procédés humains, en même temps que d'un désir inné de chaque individu d'atteindre à la perfection et de comprendre Dieu et l'homme spirituel. Quand le Psalmiste s'aperçoit que les hommes de son temps désiraient ardemment les plaisirs matériels et travaillaient à les obtenir, il tourna ses pensées vers Dieu et dit: "Mais moi, dans la justice, je verrai ta face; je serai rassasié de ton image, quand je me révélerai." Les joies plus élevées de la vie et de la félicité spirituelle peuvent seules satisfaire les désirs de l'homme mortel; et tout effort tendant à remplacer le mortel par l'immortel et le matériel par le spirituel est un facteur essentiel dans le développement du vrai raffinement.

## Home and House

The cottage was thatched, a plum tree climbed its walls, and a clump of sweet honeysuckle grew near the gate. At the door stood the occupant, of whom the Passer-By inquired the time of day. He pulled out a silver watch appended to a very heavy silver chain, and replied with exactitude.

"You have a lovely home here," the Passer-By said, and was startled by the response.

"Do you mean a lovely house or a lovely home?" The Passer-By admitted the discrimination was a just one. And then he was surprised again, as the old man smilingly quoted a stanza of Victor Hugo's:

A house is built of brick and stone,  
But a home is built of loving deeds  
That stand a thousand years.

He nodded pleasurable agreement with the sentiment, but the old gentleman plunged still deeper.

"What do you think I cherish best about this place? Not the loveliness of scene that you see stretching out before you. No! Not the picture of the house and its material environment. I first saw the light in this cottage, my ancestors have lived here for over three hundred years. The things I recall best are the dear faces of those who loved me and whom I loved. Not loving deeds alone, but the atmosphere, the loving associations of this home distinguish it from every spot on earth to me. I planted you daisy tree. Pretty to look at, isn't it? I've never gone far afield. I'm one of the rolling stones that's gathered no moss."

And the old man chuckled.

"You appear to have gathered something else," the Passer-By ejaculated.

"Well, yes, in my three-quarters of a century I've learned a few things, one of which is this: A man can give a woman a house but it is she who transforms it into a home. This is home. We don't reside here; we live here—don't you see, Mary?"

This to his wife who had just emerged from the doorway. She was as neat as a pin, and as sweet as the honeysuckle that shed its fragrance all around. She pressed upon the Passer-By a glass of milk. And at the bend in the road he turned for a last look at them framed in their exquisite home surroundings.

## Carthage

Of course a visitor to Carthage ought to go to the Punic Museum. But there was a donkey at Carthage that day. He was standing over one of the ancient cisterns, munching the rough weeds that grew there and looking from time to time across the Bay of Tunis to the mountains beyond.

There is a sort of detachment from this world about a donkey. Hitch him to a cart or set an Arab on his back, beat him with a switch or club—by some power, some personality, he still maintains a curious aloofness. Leave him alone, and he will eat whatever grows near. But there are moments when you can see him looking with a gentle and resigned cynicism at things about him. No bite, no loading, no sun, wind, or rain, never seems quite to shake him from that self-possession. There is about him a calm, a sense of personal and aged identity, a completeness, that baffles us. He reproaches us, by being there. He reminds us of the unfinishable and incomplete state of our own mentality.

And this donkey of Carthage was standing, munching, looking far away. In years long ago, clanking armies marched here. Women in gay robes looked from their doorways at the passing thousands. Later, the place lay long desolate. The Arabs camped here with their fragile tents. And long afterward, that woman from Bordeaux came here and built that fence around her chicken-yard and took to complaining about the city water being shut off for the day at nine in the morning, and not into the habit of talking of the weather to passers-by. For Carthage has been a great many things to a great many people.

But of course, the donkey looking across the blue bay is sufficient to himself. He is not thinking of all this—or even of people. Some of them are hurrying along now to see another cistern, another broken column, another roofless house—where women, not from Bordeaux, used to complain about the restriction of water by municipal authorities. Of course, these who are hurrying to see the curiosities will not think of that, for they have not stopped to talk with the woman from Bordeaux. They have not even looked at the donkey as they passed. And yet, somehow, they could have learned about Carthage by looking at him.

He stands there, warm in the January sunshine. There are two feet of earth below him, then an arch, then the hollow of a cistern. Men built that arch—men and donkeys. It served for years. Then the men went away, and some of that earth came in layers, borne by the wind, by rain, and settled over their handiwork. A donkey stands there now eating the weeds and looking far away. Somehow the arch of the cistern, the layers of earth, the weeds, appear transitory, almost accidental. The donkey and the mountains across the water seem to have been there longest. They seem to belong there by ancient right, like the sea and the sky.

## Toward London

The beauty of the way, as once again The coach pressed fast toward London: the solemn glow Of sunset o'er the world's metropolis, Whose nearing spires, whose multitudinous roofs Half-hidden lay in the murky air: Of human life innumerable afar— Smote me with wonder and with exaltation:

Here taking form my dreams of youth I saw:  
Saw ancient Westminster and Charing Cross  
And Strand; passed Drury Lane;  
Saw the vast dome  
Of Wren's proud masterpiece loom  
Gazed on the storied Tower; on misty Thames,  
Over whose darkling tide the home-bound throng  
Roared upon London Bridge! The myriad lights  
Gleamed out bewildering, pushing back the gloom  
As loud the stage-coach lumbered to the inn.  
"John Murray's Landfall," by HENRY NEHEMIAH DOUGLAS.

## True Refinement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN a highly cultivated state of civilization the word "refinement" is taken as denoting the very quintessence of culture, polished, good taste, and elegance of manners, which are supposed to be the result of long and careful training and discipline. The higher demands of society always require the elimination of that which is crude or gross, not only in manners and customs, but in environment, in business methods, in art and architecture, in industry, and along every avenue of human progress and achievement.

The effort to suppress vice, crime, intemperance, and lawlessness by prohibitory laws, or by means of education and moral suasion, comes from the universal longing for higher culture and refinement in human ways, and from an individual and innate desire to attain perfection and to understand God and spiritual man. When the Psalmist observed the people of his time longing after and working for material pleasures, he turned his thought to God and said, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The higher joys of spiritual living and blessedness alone can satisfy the desires of immortal man; and every effort by means of which the mortal gives place to the immortal and the material to the spiritual, is an integral factor in the process of true refinement.

From earliest times one of the most familiar processes in the now well-known science of metallurgy was that of refining silver and gold. In the Scriptures one frequently finds some reference to the method of refining these precious metals symbolically used to illustrate how character may be purified and refined by removing from it whatever is crude; gross, or foreign to good. Malachi, the last of the minor prophets, uses the type of a refiner in referring to the promised Messiah and the sweeping reforms which might be expected; for he says, "[He] [the Messiah or Christ] shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver." A recent commentator states that the peculiar force

of this passage will be seen when it is remembered that "refiners sit with their eyes steadily fixed on the furnace, that they may watch the process, and that the process is complete and perfected when the refiner sees his own face in the melted mass."

That the mission of Jesus was to bring about the purification of the human sense and self, both individually and collectively, is at once discerned when one reads that at the river Jordan, when he saw Jesus coming to him for baptism, John said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." By means of what refining process does the Christ take away the sin of the world, when apparently there is as much wickedness at one time as at another? In Christian Science we learn that it is a sense of sin that needs to be taken away, and that evil is destroyed by the understanding of God, good; that all sin and suffering are thus destroyed. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477) Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." As sin is one of the causes of sickness, sin, or the desire to sin, must be taken away if the sick are to be truly healed.

It is only in the mirror of divine Science that one may see God's likeness reflected; and the eye must be single, as Jesus indicated when he said, "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." One cannot see good and evil in God's likeness, for in divine Science good alone is real and eternal; and this understanding takes away the belief of sin, sickness, limitation, and the fear of death, leaving only God's reflection as seen in perfect man, God's own likeness.

Paul, in thinking of the clear seeing which a right understanding of God and man brings, said, "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." Between the "now" and the "then"—states and stages of consciousness—lies the wonderful experience of attaining that acme of true refinement where God is revealed. Mrs. Eddy says it may come to each and every one when she says (ibid., p. 296), "Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self." And she adds, "The so-called pleasures and pains of matter perish, and they must go out under the blaze of Truth, spiritual sense, and the actuality of being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Steady Pace for Trade—Buying of Cloth More Active—Stock Trend Upward

Business has continued steady at high levels this week, with most of the crop outlook the earnings statement of corporations and the movement of the cotton market are of primary importance. The cotton market is showing a general upward movement, and the earnings statement of corporations is showing a general upward movement.

Buying on a larger scale than has been noted for some time has been reported from the primary cotton cloth markets, a general inclination to cover requirements from six to eight weeks ahead serving as an impetus to trading. The trend of prices also has been encouraging, having stiffened considerably.

While curtailment still is in effect for some of the goods and surplus stocks are reported in other lines, the demand has been so heavy that the prompt shipment a premium is being offered.

Steel mills continue operations at a steady pace, the market being featured by railroad buying. Western mills are reported to be most benefited by the rail demand. Operations at Chicago are running at about 85 per cent.

The stock market has been enjoying favorable conditions, with the point of business booked and rate of production, October promises to be the peak month. Prices have been tested at their high levels, and in the present market evidently is established.

A rate of output far in excess of the usual fourth-quarter level is being maintained in the automobile industry. The demand for cars and trucks continues heavy. Some makers of low-priced cars have large back orders from dealers, while in the medium-priced field the manufacturers are keeping the majority of their plants busy until the end of the year.

Recent reports from oil companies, in whose field a gradual improvement has been noted during the year, show noteworthy gains in earnings power. Measured by the volume of check payments, business throughout the week ended Oct. 13, though showing a decline from that of the previous week, was considerably larger than in the corresponding week of 1927.

The general index of wholesale prices averaged higher in that week than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week of last year. Oct. 6 totaled 1,185.58, as compared with 1,185.58 of the corresponding week of 1926, a gain was shown.

The daily average of crude oil output, in the United States last week was larger than in the previous week and at about the same level as in the like week of last year.

The large crop of cotton reported from farming areas is expected to result in a sustained purchasing power in this year. The harvest, however, is still largely forward to the latter part of the year, and steady business volume and sound conditions for the rest of 1928 are expected.

Conditions in the money market, and their effect on securities and business generally have come in for some of the most serious criticism in the meetings of the Investment Bankers' Association. Warnings were sounded against bonds and against the use of margin, which, it is pointed out, have lost to investors in the last five years.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1928

WHEAT PRICES HELD DOWN BY LARGE SURPLUS

World Stocks 100,000,000 Bushels Above Year Ago—Corn Prices Firmer

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The world's stocks of wheat, according to the latest figures, are held down by a large surplus. The market is showing a general downward movement, and the prices are being tested at their low levels.

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Silk Machinery to Save Cotton Manufactories

British Textile Company With £1,000,000 Capital to Aid Cotton Mills

LONDON.—The increasing importance of artificial silk in all branches of the textile industries is illustrated in the formation of a new finance company in which two of the big banks are believed to be interested. It will be known as the Textile Industrial Trust Company, and aims at supplying cotton mills, which are not too antiquated with new machinery for manufacturing mixed fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

Directors of the Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank are on the new company's board, and it is assumed that the company will be a success. The company will be a success, and the directors are on the new company's board.

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OIL INDUSTRY OPENS WORLD SHOW AT TULSA

26 Nations Represented at Fifth International Petroleum Congress

TULSA, Okla.—Significant of the world-wide development of the petroleum industry, an aerial bombing of 25 participating nations is being held at the opening of the fifth annual International Petroleum Congress and Exposition. The exposition will last from Oct. 20 to 29.

From a dozen states of the American Union, from Germany, France, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Russia, Rumania, Italy and other parts of the globe where there is interest in petroleum, delegates came for this exposition of an industry born a scant 60 years ago at Titusville, Pa.

They came to discuss problems and inspect the hundreds of modern improvements in machinery. The intrinsic value of the exhibits is estimated at \$10,000,000.

The Petroleum Exposition represents an industry which invests about \$500,000,000 a year in equipment and materials. It is primarily a great exhibition where manufacturers of oil equipments come to confer with those who use it and through perfecting of oil equipments come to confer with those who use it and through perfecting of oil equipments come to confer with those who use it.

Here manufacturing problems and operating difficulties are thrashed out and eliminated by personal understanding. The exhibits range from the minutest balance to the greatest engine, from the cotter key to the giant standard rig, and from the few tools used in drilling the first well to the striking new 10,000-foot pipe show is designed to be of technical and practical benefit to persons in every branch of the industry.

Some of the problems listed for discussion during the congress include the playing out of older sands, drilling in deeper strata, fields moving from industrial centers, and overproduction.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, came to make the opening address of the exposition and congress before a crowd estimated at 5,000.

One of the most interesting features of the exposition is the organization of the "oil driers" of the industry. More than 100 oil men who have devoted at least 50 years to the business have registered for membership in the old timers' organization.

The old timers' organization is a group of oil men who have devoted at least 50 years to the business. The old timers' organization is a group of oil men who have devoted at least 50 years to the business.

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COTTON RALLIES AFTER DECLINE  
NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A lower opening was followed by rallies in the cotton market today. The market was start and ended with a slight decline, and the trading later on tapered off. The market was start and ended with a slight decline, and the trading later on tapered off.

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## N. H. HARRIERS BEAT HARVARD VARSITY

### Freshman and Varsity Courses Records Are Broken

Although Harvard cross-country runners broke two course records, the varsity team was defeated in the race against University of New Hampshire.

Friday. The varsity harriers lost to the visitors, 26 to 29, and the Crimson freshmen won, 39 to 16.

The course records were broken by James L. Reid '29, Harvard captain, in the varsity race, and G. N. Barrie '32 of Harvard in the freshman race. Reid covered the five-mile course in 27:45.6. Barrie ran the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile distance in 17m.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , taking 12 seconds off the record which was established last year.

The first 10 runners to finish in the varsity race were as follows: J. L. Reid '29 (H); Leslie Flakeman '29 (H); W. F. Benedict (N. H.); E. F. Calahan '30 (N. H.); H. A. Hazen (N. H.); F. J. Haward (N. H.); A. G. Thacher '29 (H); W. G. Low (N. H.); Guy Murchie '29 (H); R. G. Hodges '31 (H).

The first 10 to finish in the freshman race are as follows: G. N. Barrie (H); N. P. Hollowell (H); B. L. Estes (H); J. W. Forbes (H); B. C. Cote

(N. H.); W. G. Coogan (H); M. F. Chase (N. H.); E. T. Floathe (H); Robert Murphy (H); J. P. Duane (H).

---

## White City Fair

## Getting Bigger Show Than Ever

---

Space Taken Is 40,000 Square  
Feet More Than at Same  
Time Last Year

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**LONDON**—"United States' buyers and principals of firms were particularly pleased at the profitable business they were able to transact at the last fair, and as a result it is likely, we hear, that they will come in increasing numbers next February," said an official of the British Department of Overseas Trade, which is hard at work arranging record space bookings for the London section of the next British Industries Fair at the Wembley Exhibition here Feb.

Sites for stalls in the Empire's annual "shop window" display are being requisitioned more quickly than ever before, and the stalls are reserved at the moment of writing was more than 230,000 square feet, as against 191,000 square feet at the same time last year. The increase of nearly 40,000 square feet is enough to show that the demand is rising. As the Christian Science Monitor's informant pointed out, "Replies to the British Government's preliminary invitation to visit our important overseas buyers to visit our fair are coming in," he continues, "and the countries from which acceptances have already been received include Holland, Belgium, China, Persia, Java, Sumatra, Australia, Syria, Japan, and the United States. The Empire Marketing Board's display will include Canada for the first time, and

Apart from the addition of a new hall for Canada, the huge Machinery Hall at the White City is being brought into use for the first time. This means an addition of 100,000 square feet. The new hall will house textile, stationery and furniture exhibits. A new corridor, 60 feet wide, is being built to connect the Machinery Hall with the previous fair buildings. In the Machinery Hall

will be installed a new restaurant, equal in size to the largest already in service at the White City.

In the sections for jewelry, pottery, stationery and scientific instruments, more space has already been booked in each than was occupied at the fair last February. The Birmingham Jewelers' & Silversmiths' Association is arranging for the first time a composite exhibit, where a general lounge and cubicles where manufacturers and buyers may talk and examine samples in private, and many of the association's members will also have stands of their own.

## Extra Speed, Figures Disclose

## Considered of Importance of Earthquake

Allen. "There is some similarity, but not that which I found from studying the records of British and California snakes was not sufficient to make possible a definite statement."

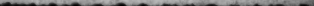
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**ALLEN RESIGNS AT ST. PAUL**  
ST. PAUL (AP)—Resignation of Nicholas Allen, manager of the St. Paul baseball club, of the American association, was announced by President R. J. Connerly, Allen, who has been manager of the

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Blanchepierre—Librairie de la Lecture Balaie  
neuse  
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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**School Expenditures**  
Educators estimate that expenditures for public school buildings in the United States have doubled in the last 10 years.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Roger Boston late 70 ways of becoming a millionaire, but just as many ways of losing it. There is a lot of hard work and thinking in every one of them.



The United States Army Air Corps requires that all passengers flying in army airplanes must be equipped with parachutes.

New Yorker: Now that a radio-television play has been broadcast successfully, we must find a shorter word for the thing. Perhaps a ravin; or, worse still, a moodio.

**Compound Interest**  
A deposit of \$25 a month at 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually, in 25 years would amount to \$12,835.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: Maybe we are impatient, but our opinion of a lavender breakfast nook remains unchanged, even after we have been assured the color is a "mott".

**From the Sea Floor**  
It is said that Sir Frederic Young salvaged ships and cargoes worth \$200,000,000 during his career.

Los Angeles Times: Some eastern people are buying coal by the ton when they haven't a single tire that will last through the winter.

**The "Melting Pot"**  
In 1920 in the United States about one person in every six was foreign born.

Washington Post: Another thing the common citizen pays for without realizing it is the privilege of staying away from the polls.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. What is meant by a "lame duck Congress"?—Editorial.
2. In what city have the school children established miniature "labor unions"?—Educational Page.
3. What is considered a "prerequisite of a true possession of self"?—Sayings.
4. What amount of land is farmed in the United States?—Odds and Ends.
5. What great composer was also a famous teacher?—Home Forum.
6. What is the root meaning of "reconcile"?—Word a Day.
7. What has always been the characteristic attitude of Tammany Hall?—News Section.
8. What is an "antique" according to customs regulations?—Editorial Page Feature.
9. What were the requirements for entering Harvard in 1650?—Educational Page.
10. Why do the wets seek "nullification" of the dry law?—Prohibition Series.

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Indorse

Both literally and etymologically, this word means "on the back" (Latin in, on, and dorsum, back), and refers in the first place to the writing of a signature or memorandum on the back of a document.

This primary meaning is not, however, sufficient to take in the whole thought of the word today, for one may "indorse a movement," indicating simply that one backs it and is willing to give it his support.

In both in-dorse and en-dorse, as the spelling is preferred in England, the final syllable is emphasized. The sounds are in mill, the e as in orb. (The first e in endorse sounds as in end.)

"Many Democrats have indorsed the Republican candidate."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

Viscount Peel: "I hope you won't think it unkind of me, but when I come to Canada again I should like a little more mustard and a little less ice cream."

Rudolph Kirschner: "Fair play" means regard for one's neighbor and seeing the man and fellow-player in one's opponent."

The Rev. J. C. Hardwick: "There seems to be much kindness, courage, and affection in the world, and love grows everywhere."

F. A. Garry: "There is no such thing as the 'modern' boy—the species 'boy' has been the same all down the ages."

Dean H. C. Perlia: "The ordinary person is too prone to accept as music everything he or she hears."

## A Thought for Today

TRUTH is the most powerful thing in the world.

—LORD SHAFTESBURY

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## The Kangaroo Mouse

THE Kangaroo Mouse, a very distant relation of the kangaroo, lives on the great Australian plains and is as tiny as the kangaroo is large. He is such a little creature that we will never find him by ourselves, so we will have to ask Jagella, one of the native boys, to sign left at all of the burrow underneath.

Here they both come out into the sun again! It must be their dinner time, for they are eating little bits of grass and young leaves. Why? What is Jagella doing? Oh, he is going to try to catch one of them. Look! He is right up to the tree where the mice are feeding. Out goes his hand—Ah! The mice have seen him! Away they go as fast as they can hop. Three feet at a time they jump, and so quickly that no matter how fast Jagella runs, he will never be able to catch them. He is chasing them over the ridge, but now he is stopping and coming back to us.

"No good," he says. Jagella says they make very good pets as they are such lovely little fellows, and they are easily tamed. But I think they must be happier when they are perfectly free and can live in their own little house.

**A Nursery Rhyme Game**  
This is a game you can make yourself for playing in the winter evenings. Take a sheet of cardboard, color

one side, and cut into narrow strips. On each strip print boldly the first line of a nursery rhyme, for example: "Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?" Then cut the strip into sections so that there is one word in each piece.

To play the game turn all the words face downward and jumble them together in a heap on the center of the table. Each player draws a word in turn, and lays it print upward in front of him. The word may or may not suggest a nursery rhyme until he draws other words. For instance the word "hill" will at once suggest "Jack and Jill."

The object of the game is to complete as many first lines as possible, of course, impossible for one to complete it, so the one who has most words will score one point.

## Who Knows?

1. What Scottish boy later gave millions to found libraries?
2. What is the largest country of South America?
3. What is an aqueduct?
4. What are the oldest trees in the world?
5. Of what two minerals is bronze made?
6. What king learned a lesson from a spider?
7. What is the "Buckeye" state?

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



While on a hike with ol' Spike today we passed the strangest looking dog I ever saw!

"It's a Russian Wolfhound, Spike said, and he lives in a big house on cherry street."

"Wow!" I exclaimed, "wouldn't it have some fun winning races if it was that fellow."

"Huh!" Spike said, "that dog doesn't know what it is to run races—it's always fastened to that leash of his!"

"Well!" I said, "if that's the case, I'm perfectly satisfied to be what I am—stubby legs and all!"

## In Lighter Vein

## Most Exact

A man who owned a country estate was entertaining some friends, one of whom was a famous geologist. Pointing to an enormous rock in the distance, the owner said: "That is seventy thousand and one years old." "You are very precise," the geologist remarked.

"Yes, but it's so, for a geologist was here a year ago, and he said then it was seventy thousand years old!"—Pearson's Weekly.



## Dublin Opinion

Club Secretary: "I say, you know you simply mustn't drive from in front of the box. You can drive from as far behind it as you like, but you mustn't drive from in front of it."

New Member: "Drive! This is my fourth stroke."

## At the Training Camp

The recruit had hurried off to the drill grounds without his rifle. Some of the other rookies would be along soon, so stepping into a canteen he telephoned his company sergeant to have one of the boys bring it along.

"What's that you forgot?" asked the sergeant.

"Your gun?"

"My gun. You know, G-U-N. G as in Jerusalem, U as in Europe, N as in pneumatic."

## Recording

The chauffeur was holding forth in the village inn.

"Yus, my young guv'nor rowed for Hoxford a little while back, 'e did."

"Yus, 'e wins 'undreds of races," went on the chauffeur, warming to his task. "And 'e always 'as the name an' date painted on 'is skull."

"But this was too much for one listener.

"On 'is skull?" he echoed indignantly. "Lumme, 'e must 'ave an 'ead like an elephant!"—Anisera.

## Saying "Thank You"

St. Louis, Mo.

A BUSINESS man's family was away, and thus the curtains in his office were not changed as regularly as they were when his wife was in the city to look after such details. As the weeks went on the curtains got darker and dingier.

One morning he was astonished to find clean white curtains hung at his windows. So far as he knew, no one else, not even his wife, had a key to his office.

Happening to stay an hour later than usual one evening soon thereafter, he heard a key turn in his door, saw the door open, and there stood a scrub woman. He had forgotten she had a pass key. He told her about the curtains and asked her if she could help him solve the mystery. This was what she said:

"You probably don't know that you've ever seen me before. But when you've passed me in the hall you've always given me a pleasant smile, or a kind word. In this way you've often made it easier for me to get through my work. When I saw your curtains so dirty, I realized there must be some reason why they remained so day after day, so I took them home one night, washed them, and brought them back the next morning early, so you wouldn't miss them. It's just a way of saying: 'Thank you, sir.'"

## A Club's Service

FINDING a new avenue of service, many Rotary Clubs and similar organizations have brought much happiness to the children of their communities in providing outings for them. A happy occasion of this kind is related in a contribution from Mrs. M. G. G. of Red Deer, Alberta, Can.

The Rotary Club of that place took 112 children, whose parents did not own motorcars, for an outing at Sylvan Lake, 14 miles distant. To many of the children it was their first glimpse of the lake, and after a happy day of boating and swimming, they returned to town, and enjoyed a motion picture performance as guests of the manager.

## The Motor Samaritan

A BIT of human kindness is shared by Mrs. A. D. F. Eyanston, Ill., who reports that a small car with several Negro occupants had come to a sudden stop on a busy boulevard. No one seemed to notice their difficulty until the driver of a limousine stopped and called out cheerily, "Out of gas?" He then produced his reserve can of gasoline, and seeing no funnel was available, his wife quickly made one from the cover of a hat box. The gas was soon transferred and waving aside the words of thanks, he climbed into his car, saying: "Don't mention it. Glad I could help you."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 278

FOOTBALL EXTRA

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## CADETS INVADGE HARVARD FIELD

### RECORD CROWD IS FLOCKING TO STADIUM

Lineups Changed Night Before First Game in 18 Years

### ARMY TEAM HAS YET TO DEFEAT CRIMSON

Elvens Have Met 13 Times With All Games Played at West Point

By a Staff Correspondent  
HARVARD STADIUM, Soldiers Field, Boston—Drawn by the fact that the Cadets were to give one of their celebrated parades before the game started, Harvard's big Stadium began to fill up early this afternoon and even before the gates were opened the crowds were coming over the Larz Anderson Bridge and automobiles were being parked wherever space could be found within the limits set by the police authorities.

Not since 1910 have the football teams of the United States Military Academy and Harvard University met on the gridiron, but this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a contest of nationwide interest will be under way.

Boston itself is astir with interest, partly because the cadet corps is accompanying the West Point team and, after the ceremonies and the parade down town in the morning, the cadets, and all of the football public that could be accommodated, began to pour into Cambridge and the Stadium for the game itself.

Harvard and the Army elvens of past years met 13 times and on each occasion the Crimson came forth the winner. The Cadets have never scored a victory over Harvard and only in one of the 13 games were they even able to score. Although past records such as this mean nothing concerning today's game, it is of interest.

### Croats Confer With MacDonald

Prospects of Labor Victory in British Elections in 1929 Are Discussed

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Dr. Vlatko Matich, successor to the late Stefan Raditch, as president of the Croatian Peasant Party, has just returned with two colleagues from Prague, where he went to confer with Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier of Britain, on the prospects of Labor gaining a majority in the British elections in 1929.

Dr. Matich's followers want to see Mr. MacDonald returned to power, in the hope that the Labor Party will favor Zagreb in its dispute with Belgrade.

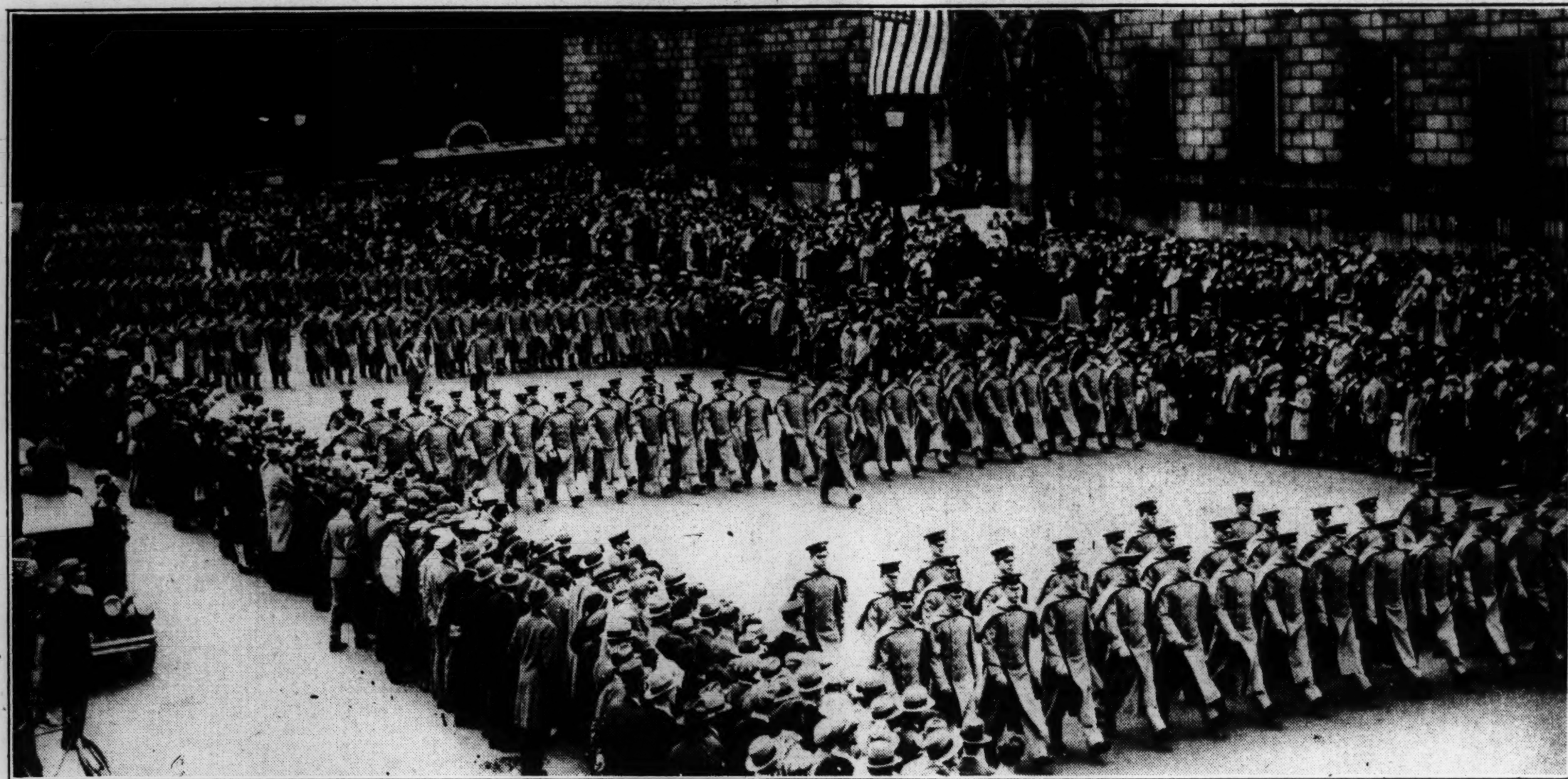
Dr. Krnjewitch, chief secretary of the Croatian Peasant Party, says: "The importance of establishing direct connections with the man who is likely in the near future to head the British Government and give a lead to European and world politics and the representatives of the Croatian Party cannot be overstressed."

"The conference of our leaders with Mr. MacDonald offers one more proof that the Croatian people await the development of political events with complete tranquility and certainty."

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### Boston Reviews "Best Drilled Men in World"



West Point Cadets, Here for First Harvard-Army Football Game in 18 Years, Marching, 1200 Strong, Down Dartmouth Street in Front of Public Library, on Their Way to Boston Common for Review by Governor Fuller.

### SMITH IN SPEECH ATTACKS BORAH, WANTS DEBATE

Democratic Nominee Centers Chicago Address on Idaho Senator

By a Staff Correspondent  
CHICAGO—Governor Smith closed the second phase of his presidential campaign with a speech here in which he reviewed his position on the major issues on which he elected in the South and West and laid the groundwork for his final drive on the eastern seaboard.

To this end he undertook to counteract the campaigning of the Republican orator, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, who is to be the chief Hoover campaigner in the East, at the same time that Governor Smith is making his final election drive there.

In assailing Mr. Borah in his speech here, Governor Smith undertook what has never before been attempted: to challenge the Idaho Senator to a campaign debate. The Democratic candidate fully anticipates Mr. Borah to reply.

It is authoritatively known that in one passage of Governor Smith's speech here that an apparent discrepancy was made for the express purpose of provoking a reply from Mr. Borah on the subject of his so-called "conscience fund." Whether Mr. Borah answers or not, Governor Smith, according to members of his staff, proposes to renew his attack on him in at least one of his eastern speeches.

Borah's Oratory Irks Smith  
Mr. Borah's powerful oratory against Governor Smith, in which, with characteristic vigor and acuteness, the former challenged the latter's Tammany Hall membership, his wet program and his farm relief proposals, are known to have irked the Democratic candidate, not only because of the forcefulness of Mr. Borah's remarks, but also because of the political effect.

An important phase of Governor Smith's campaign strategy is the winning of the Progressive vote. Because of Mr. Borah's standing as a Progressive, his campaigning for Mr. Hoover is considered by political leaders a powerful counter-agent to the political effect.

Unlighted Bicycle Traps Jenkins, Sir  
Police Go Into Huddle to Decide What to Do With Dawes' Butler  
CHICAGO (P)—There are some odd laws to watch out for, even if one be "Jenkins, sir," butler to the Vice-President of the United States. They arrested Jenkins (no butlers have first names) for riding a bicycle without a light on it.

### FOOTBALL EXTRA!!

The Christian Science Monitor will print a Football Extra immediately after the Harvard-West Point Game in which each play will be described, from the winning of the toss to the very last down.

### Traffic Floods Sweep Streets as West Point Moves on Harvard

Crowds Drawn by Cadet Parade and First Big Game Flow Into Boston and Cambridge Like Tributaries Into River—Police Issue Special Rules

With West Point transferred from the Hudson to the Charles, uniformed cadets marching the streets with the precision of automatic figures, and martial music vying with the strident tones of screaming motor horns, the highways leading into Boston and Cambridge today were filled with streams of scurrying automobiles, their occupants bent upon attending the great Army-Harvard game or at least catching a glimpse of the famous cadets.

Drawn by the first big football game of the year, and even more by the first appearance of the West Point cadet corps in Boston for more than a century, throngs from out of town and from the metropolitan area so crowded the streets during the forenoon that Boston witnessed scenes reminiscent of transoceanic flight celebrations.

A Northwesterner Movement  
Shortly after noon there was a distinct northwesterly movement of the crowds, noticed first in the traffic of those arteries crossing the Charles River. After, and even before that time, every road leading directly or indirectly toward Soldiers Field became packed with traffic, automobile and pedestrian, necessitating an almost record number of police in Cambridge.

Literally, not one parade but many were seen. Where that of the cadets slid by in practiced files to the rhythm set up by their own band, the others moved in "broken ranks" to the tune of whirling motors, screaming horns and whistles.

Foretaste of the crowd was given last night, when more than one downtown hotel felt the need of hanging out a "full house" sign. And before the rain of last evening cars with the dust of several states still clinging upon them—the vanguard of the

many more out-of-state cars that arrived during the morning—were in evidence about the streets.

Less seen but even more certain forecast of the crowd was found in the special orders issued from police headquarters, making arrangements for the traffic jams, that, as the morning progressed proved even worse than expected. During the early hours only those streets cleared for the cadet parade were free from snarls. Later the roads leading to Cambridge were literally packed solid for miles.

### Nation Will Hear Mr. Edison Accept His Medal Tonight

President Coolidge to Speak in Air Program in Honor of Famous Inventor

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (P)—The Congressional Gold Medal will be presented to Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory, tonight, with ceremonies that will be broadcast over WEAf and a nation-wide hookup of radio stations.

President Coolidge will open the program at 9 p. m. with an address from the White House and at the conclusion of his address the broadcast will be shifted to the laboratory here. The medal is to be presented by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, after which Mr. Edison will give a brief response.

An attempt is to be made to broadcast the rendition of Mr. Edison's first photograph record, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," as played on the first machine he built. The machine is being returned to Mr. Edison by the British Government. Presentation of the machine will be made by Ronald Campbell, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy.

### BORAH CALLS SMITH RECENT TARIFF CONVERT

Robinson Also Changed Views for Campaign, He Declares

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (P)—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, charged Gov. Alfred E. Smith with having accepted the protective tariff system for "political expediency" to gain support for his Democratic Presidential candidacy.

Speaking in the Jefferson County Armory, the Senator declared that Herbert Hoover always had been an advocate of the protective tariff as a defense of the high American standards of living and wages.

"But Governor Smith announced for the first time in Louisville," Senator Borah said, "his conversion to protection, that great principle of Republicanism."

Mr. Borah said that Governor Smith in 1924 had renounced the protective system and in a speech had termed that policy "a cold-blooded holdup of the plain people of the United States."

Called Great Statesman  
The Idaho Senator was introduced by Representative Maurice H. Thatcher to an audience which, before the address, had given expression to political enthusiasm by parading about the hall with bands playing. Mr. Thatcher said Mr. Borah was "as great a statesman as Webster, Clay and Calhoun."

The Senator cited an excerpt from an address by Governor Smith in 1924, "denouncing the protective system." The Senator quoted the Governor as saying that the protective tariff "is a cold-blooded holdup of the American people in the interest of the few that were or are only too

conscious in his work if he is to remain in activities.

The most significant reason, however, the survey states, for the athlete's scholastic success is that he learns to be efficient in his methods of study. He must bring to his academic tasks that same resourcefulness of initiative demanded of him in the field of athletics.

The survey shows also that of the fall and winter sports, the basketball squad, in four years out of the five studied, maintained a higher grade average than the football squad, and of the spring sports the track team was superior to the baseball team.

### HARVARD-ARMY LINEUPS FOR TODAY

HARVARD	WEST POINT
Pickard, le	re, Messinger
Barrett, le	rt, Perry
Trainer, lg	rt, Walsh
B. H. Ticknor, c	lg, Hall
W. D. Ticknor, rg	lg, Hamrick
Clark, rt	lt, Capt. Sprague
O'Connell, re	le, Carlmark
E. T. Putnam Jr., qb	qb, Nava
Capt. Pfeiffer, lb	rbh, O'Keefe
Guarnaccia, rlb	lbh, Cagle
Harper, fb	fb, Murrel

Referee—Edward J. Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin College; Field Judge—A. W. Palmer, Colby College. Head Linesman—T. J. McCabe, Holy Cross College. Time—Four 15-minute

### College Athletes Maintain High Academic Rating

Wisconsin Survey Indicates Initiative in Sports Also Enters Studies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MADISON, Wis.—That athletes make as high grades as their non-athletic brothers, that athletes have higher average grades during competition than while not competing in sports, and that athletics forms an incentive to study are among the conclusions drawn from a survey made recently by a student in economics at the University of Wisconsin.

While the student is competing in athletics, the survey points out, his grades are closely checked, either weekly or monthly, and any deficiencies are quickly discovered and reported. Thus the athlete, knowing that a certain grade is absolutely required of him, cannot dissipate his time. Another reason for his higher standing during competition is found in the restrictions placed upon the athlete in the matter of regular hours. Whatever his motives are, the participant in college sports must be conscientious in his work if he is to remain in activities.

The most significant reason, however, the survey states, for the athlete's scholastic success is that he learns to be efficient in his methods of study. He must bring to his academic tasks that same resourcefulness of initiative demanded of him in the field of athletics.

The survey shows also that of the fall and winter sports, the basketball squad, in four years out of the five studied, maintained a higher grade average than the football squad, and of the spring sports the track team was superior to the baseball team.

### LEATHER CONCERNS MERGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW YORK—An international "collaboration agreement" which virtually merges two large leather producing organizations, has just been announced. It brings together the Martin Zimmer Lederwerke Company of Frankfurt-on-Main, Ger., and the Alpina, Ltd. of Paris. The Martin Zimmer Company operates goat and skin tanneries at Frankfurt-on-Main in addition to a chain of branches and distributing houses in Europe and America. The Alpina Company has equipment for gathering reptile skins in India, French Indo-China and Kava.

### Radio Opening New Educational Era on Pacific

University of Oregon Will Extend Its Service to the 'Unseen Audience'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EUGENE, Ore.—A new era in education on the Pacific coast has been opened with the presentation by the University of Oregon of the first of a series of radio courses in university subjects. The first course, which is broadcast over the Oregon Journal station KFJR, is entitled "Tradition and Novelty in English and American Books," and is conducted by Prof. Wilkie N. Collins.

In his own words, Mr. Collins describes the radio course as follows: "Radio, possibly and paradoxically, restores the walnut center table, the kerosene lamp on it, and all the family sitting around it while somebody reads aloud. That was just possibly the pleasantest and the most valuable single custom New England social civilization gave to the United States."

"The custom disappeared when we all got the habits of spending spare time dashing past scenery at 40 miles an hour sitting still in a darkened cave while scenery dashed past us at 40 miles an hour.

"Fed up with these two dashings that account for so much of our leisure, we are more ready again to sit comfortably in our own lighted homes and let reading not dash but flash to us, come so fast that there is no sense of its coming at all, but only of its being there—majestic instantaneity."

### MANY NATIONALITIES ATTEND B. U. COLLEGE

Exactly one-half of the freshman class at Boston University's College of Business Administration are children of foreign-born parents. Twenty-four countries are represented by the parents. Of these, Russia has the highest ranking, with 74 freshmen. Spain, British West Indies, South Africa, Bermuda and Norway are each represented by one student whose parents came from these countries.

### BOSTON CHEERS WEST POINTERS IN GALA PARADE

Thousands Jam Line of March and Witness Ceremonies on Common

### GOVERNOR AND MAYOR MAKE GIFTS TO CORPS

Cadets' Invasion of City Is First Since 1821 When It Marched 200 Miles

For the first time since August, 1821, when they marched here afoot from the fortified Plains of West Point, the United States Military Academy Cadet Corps invaded Boston today.

One hundred and seven years ago a reporter described the spectacle as "the handsome cavalcade" which marched 200 miles and arrived in Boston looking as if it had just turned out for morning colors.

Today the corps, with its band arrived in two sections of a train which fetched them overnight from the barracks overlooking the Hudson. At 8:30 the first section poured forth a stream of young men, dressed in the honorable blue gray of the army, and hardly had the platform felt the beat of their boots when the second section was in, platoons were formed and the march into the center of the city began.

### Happy Time for "Plebe"

There are provisions in the Manual of Conduct for the corps for such a trip. The fourth classman, the "plebe," may turn back the cape of his coat, and there is nothing to distinguish him in the public eye and, for a little proud interval in his own mind, from the upper classman.

The restriction on the "brace" is relaxed too; the brace which, to the West Point cadet means, shoulders braced like steel, shoulders squared rigidly and chin drawn stiffly in. But for these and the other variations of ruling there was nothing in the line that suggested any relaxation of the rigidity of all typical West Point parades.

About Monument Hill and to the farthest fringes of the Boston Common Parade Ground people began early to mass themselves; by 8:30 100,000 men have gathered, and when the first notes of the cadet bugles sounded from the turn of Dartmouth Street into Beacon, another 50,000 or 75,000 joined them.

Chills were brushed out of the afternoon's football game, but mostly it was of the more imminent parade of "The Corps."

Shortly after 9:15, at a bugle call from the band, and relayed cries of "ten-shun" that ran the long gamut of gray and blue, the cadets started their swing down a crowd-lined Huntington Avenue, into a Copley Square almost packed solid, along a Dartmouth Street in which people were lined up to the line of march, and finally into Beacon Street and on toward the Common.

It was at Mechanics Hall, however, that the real behind-the-scenes action of the parade was being played. Here the cadets debarked from the four long sections of Pullman that had carried them from the Point. Here was the only spot where the almost stolid dignity and the unexpectably of dress, so apparent as they marched in review, was not assumed.

As the cadets filed from their Pullmans there were small pinpoints, while one man saw that his brother's cape was correctly flattened down, his breast was straight, a wide, little bits of exuberant horseplay, snatches of greeting in the jargon of West Point, in which the parade became the "p-rade" and H Company became "H Co." were seen and heard upon the stone flagging of the train platform that entirely vanished later.

As the band struck up the air that was to cadence the steps of the cadets in their march there was a cheer from the packed crowds gathered about the starting point that was to be caught up and continued along almost the entire line of march.

### Crowd 10 and 20 Deep

Nearly 10,000 people saw the start and filled the short two blocks between Mechanics Hall and the Public Library. While in Copley Square the crowds were lined up, 15 and 20 deep, and were pushed back against the terraced facade of the library. Only for a few short blocks on Beacon Street was the crowd not solidly packed, despite the length of the parade. And even here windows and doorsteps were jammed, and the applause constantly loudened as the Common was neared.

Down through Beacon Street and across the Charles Street Intersection marched the gray-blue line, figures that could have been carved from wood and set in marvelously synchronized motion by some hidden mechanism. The band in its dark blue and white marched as stiffly: its instruments gleamed; a sun that was a smudged gold coin hung among platinum clouds; overhead a single biplane flew and a



## Army Trio Expected to Star in Great Gridiron Battle With John Harvard



## Traffic Floods Sweep Streets for Big Game

(Continued from Page 1)

The brunt of traffic heading in the direction of Cambridge. The town of "Old Harvard" was the recipient of all this congestion. Here the roads converged and the traffic poured in from all angles; the whirl of motors; chug-chug of trucks and buses; the clangor of horns and whistles were reminders of a roaring river in flood with its various tributaries tossing in twice and thrice their usual quotas of turbulent waters.

At Harvard and Cottage Farm Bridges, the usual heavy traffic was tremendously augmented by the football tourists. From early morning streams of cars moved over the Charles. All along the streets adjacent to the river lines of cars were parked. Evidences of the congestion were seen in parked cars a half-mile or so from the river.

Automobiles coming from Waltham and Watertown were asked to approach the Stadium via North Beacon Street to Market Street to Western Avenue. This brought them to the new parking space made necessary by the recent ruling that no parking privileges would be given to cars within the Stadium.

Taxis later unloaded their passengers by the hundreds on the Parkway about 200 yards from Gate No. 8. The elevated cars running to Harvard Square were also asked to their capacities with those who deemed it advisable to leave their cars at home. Every available parking space was apparently filled and the garages near the stadium also did a tremendous business.

## NATIVE EDUCATION IMPROVES IN TRANSEK

**BARKLY WEST, S. At.**—In the latest annual report on native education in Transkei by the Chief Inspector of Native Education, mention was made that nature study and gardening received a good deal of attention. In nearly 1000 schools gardening was being taught. On the side of the girls domestic science and housecraft were taught, and every girl trained as a teacher had a three years course in housecraft.

All through the school curriculum the idea was for children to go out of school really educated. More emphasis was being put on the activities of the child with his hands.

## One Refusal to Register Prevents 100 P. C. Record

**SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)**—The Berkshire Village of Peru, with a population of 113, would have had a perfect record for the presidential election if one woman had not refused to register. The voters' list has 69 names.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT**  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; moderate west and northwest winds.

**Southern New England:** Fair and colder tonight; light frost in western Massachusetts and northern Connecticut; Sunday fair; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds; clearing.

**Northern New England:** Partly cloudy and colder tonight; light to heavy frost in New Hampshire and Vermont if the weather clears; Sunday fair; colder; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(S. a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	44	Memphis	48
Atlanta	56	Montreal	32
Boston	64	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	42	New Orleans	62
Calgary	18	New York	72
Charleston	66	Philadelphia	54
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	42
Denver	44	Portland, Ore.	42
Des Moines	40	Portland, Me.	40
Eastport	54	San Francisco	52
Elaveston	70	St. Louis	52
Hatteras	70	St. Paul	40
Holena	44	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	72
Kansas City	48	Washington	52
Los Angeles	58		

**High Tides at Boston**  
Saturday, 2:27 p. m.; Sunday, 4:12 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

petroleum, delegates came for this exposition of an industry born a scant 69 years ago at Titusville, Pa.

They came to discuss problems and inspect the hundreds of modern improvements in machinery. The intrinsic value of the exhibits is estimated at \$10,000,000.

The Petroleum Exposition represents an industry which invests about \$500,000,000 a year in equipment and materials. It is primarily a great exhibition where manufacturers of oil equipments can confer with those who use it and through counsel with each other aid in the perfection of the most effective tools and materials.

Here manufacturing problems and operating difficulties are threshed out and eliminated by personal understanding.

The exhibits range from the minutest balance to the greatest engine; from the cotton key to the giant standard rig, and from the few tools used in drilling the first well—the Drake well in 1859—to the 1000-piece string now used by drillers. The show is designed to be of technical and practical benefit to persons in every branch of the industry.

Some of the problems listed for discussion during the congress include the playing out of older sands, drilling in deeper strata, fields moving from industrial centers; and overproduction.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, came to make the opening address of the exposition and congress before a crowd estimated at 5000.

One of the most interesting features of the exposition is the organization of the "old timers" of the industry. More than 100 oil men who have devoted at least 50 years to the business have registered for membership in the old timers' organization.

## SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS TO PUSH EDUCATION

**DURBAN, S. At.**—At a conference recently held in Bloemfontein organized by the chief rabbi, Dr. Landau, the importance of putting Hebrew education on a sound footing was discussed. Dr. Landau, who presided, said that study was the most important factor for the salvation of the Jews. The task was not impossible with the united support of South African Jewry.

Proposals were made for an organization to improve Hebrew education in South Africa, every Jewish congregation to be asked to affiliate; the drafting of a comprehensive syllabus; uniform textbooks; appointment of a director of Hebrew education; establishment of a model school; continuation classes; vacation courses for teachers; and examination and grading of teachers.

## NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA

**LONDON (AP)**—Official announcement is made that Viscount Peel will succeed Lord Birkenhead as Secretary for India. Lord Peel was Secretary for India in 1922-24. The Earl of Birkenhead resigned several years ago. Lord Londonderry will replace Lord Peel as First Commissioner of Works.

**TULSA, Okla.**—Significant of the world-wide development of the petroleum industry, an aerial bomb bursting high in the skies sent the flags of 26 participating nations floating on the autumn breezes here at the opening of the fifth annual International Petroleum Exposition and Congress. The exposition will last from Oct. 20 to 29.

From a dozen states of the American Union, from Germany, France, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Russia, Rumania, Italy and other parts of the globe where there is interest in

## Hawaiians Admit Ukulele Means Jumping Flea—Whence Came It?

## Australian Musician Starts Controversy in Islands—Portuguese Brought It, Say Some, but Old Timers Say Natives Own It

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**HILLO, Hawaii**—Who invented the ukulele?

This is the topic of a good-natured controversy now popular in Hillo. It all started with an interview given the local press by Keith Kennedy, Australian musician, and collector of primitive musical instruments from far corners of the world, who is in Hawaii to study early Hawaiian music.

Mr. Kennedy declared, "The ukulele is not Hawaiian. It is Portuguese."

This started the fireworks. For many days thereafter the local press printed stories about "old residents of the islands and their opinions on the ukulele situation. Some agree with Kennedy, that it was introduced here by the Portuguese. Others, the majority of whom are Hawaiians, insist that it is to the Hawaiians that credit for inventing the instrument should be given.

A Portuguese resident of Hillo tells of the arrival of her father in Honolulu in 1880 from Madeira Islands. With him, she says, were two friends, and the three opened the first shop for the manufacture of the musical instruments which later became known by the Hawaiians as the ukulele. These Portuguese are said to have brought with them the guitar, the taro-patch fiddle, and the instrument which today is known as the ukulele, but was then called the braga.

The clerk of the Hillo district court, who is a Hawaiian historical writer, takes exception to this "evidence." He claims that if the early Portuguese immigrants to Hawaii invented the now universally known ukulele, they patterned it after guitars which

were sold in Honolulu many years before they came here from Madeira. But it remained for David Lonoilwa, an old-time resident of the islands, to climax the controversy with his version.

"Of course the credit for introducing the ukulele to Hawaii may be given to the Portuguese although they brought it in a clumsy form," he says. "But the Hawaiians should be given credit for showing the world how to play it alluringly."

How the name ukulele originated has also entered the controversy. Ukulele, literally translated, means jumping flea.

One Hawaiian maintains that the instrument was called ukulele because of its size, as it was customary with the Hawaiians to call all small things by that name which means a flea.

Be that as it may, and despite the fact that the controversy is not definitely settled, the ukulele remains the national instrument of Hawaii, having lost none of its popularity, which has spread throughout the musical world.

## STRIKE NEARING CONCLUSION IN LODZ

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**LODZ, Poland**—The strike here is approaching its conclusion, the workers themselves proposing the intervention of the Labor Minister, who is now mediating. Few disturbances occurred, despite the alleged Communist agitation and encouragement from Moscow.

Although the municipality distributed 5000 loaves daily, about 1000 of free breakfasts to school children many cases of distress are reported.

## "Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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BOSTON, MASS.

Mrs. Frederick G. Roberts  
Miss Edith Dickson  
announce the opening of  
**The PERI SHOP**  
Palmer Hall Coolidge Corner  
Brookline, Massachusetts  
**MONDAY, OCTOBER 22**  
Attractive and Unusual Gifts Collected in This Country and Abroad.  
Imported Pottery—Old Persian—Antiques  
Distinctive Christmas Cards

## OIL INDUSTRY OPENS WORLD SHOW AT TULSA

26 Nations Represented at Fifth International Petroleum Congress

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**TULSA, Okla.**—Significant of the world-wide development of the petroleum industry, an aerial bomb bursting high in the skies sent the flags of 26 participating nations floating on the autumn breezes here at the opening of the fifth annual International Petroleum Exposition and Congress. The exposition will last from Oct. 20 to 29.

**Warren Institution for Saving**  
Established 182  
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BOSTON  
Next Interest Day Nov. 10  
When you decide upon something worthwhile to save for—your savings becomes, not a duty, but a pleasure.  
Deposits Over \$24,950,000  
Surplus Over 2,040,000  
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

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Selling the "Beacon Hill" assortment. Limited number, reliable agents wanted in Churches, Schools, Colleges, Offices, Factories, etc. Write for information, giving references.

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Successors to H. E. Carter & Co., Est. 1864

**Diamond Engagement Rings**  
From \$100 up to \$500 in Exquisite White Gold or Platinum Mountings  
**E. B. Horn Co.**  
Jewelers for 89 years  
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Open Saturday Evenings

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**WOMEN'S COATS**  
Fur-Trimmed Coats  
of Beaver, Krimmer, Kit Fox and various other furs in the new Tweed, Camel Hair and Duvetyn fabrics, individually styled and moderately priced.

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**Farrand Rapid Rule**  
A handsome, compact, useful instrument for the home, office—at work or play—by men and women. A really wonderful tool.

Amazingly Flexible  
You can measure round or bent surfaces.

Rigid—Accurate—Speedy  
The Rule consists of a strip of thin nickel-plated steel in a steel cup. Six feet in length. Can be instantly projected or returned to cup.

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**Bel-Air from the AIR**

"From a story by an army aviator which appeared in the October number of the Bel-Air Progress."

I THINK many people are interested to see Bel-Air from the air. Certainly it is a novel way. It is very educational, and holds many surprises.

On numerous cross country trips North and East and on instruction and test flights in and near Clover Field, I have been able to observe, with a great deal of interest and detail, the Santa Monica Mountain foothill region lying between the Los Angeles River and the sea. I believe, in many respects, ancient Greece must have been like this region is now. Of particular interest in this section are the oak and sycamore tree-studded canyons in Bel-Air and its vicinity. There is one little canyon back from the Country Club that has intrigued me and always attracts my attention. There are locations in it that seem from the air to be truly a part of Arcadia. I have found myself circling this spot on numerous occasions, it is so interesting and so unusual.

If there is one spot in the world that I have seen—and I have flown over the Philippine Archipelago, the Hawaiian Islands, over the United States and many other places—where I would like to have a little home it is in this timbered canyon near the Bel-Air Country Club. Probably those of you who have not had the good fortune to fly the air, do not know the hours of contemplation that are possible for a pilot sailing through the skies in his ship. In my many flights over Southern California, I found myself being magnetized back to this little beauty spot in Bel-Air.

As I had seen and dreamed of this spot from the skies, I was very anxious to see it close-up. Recently I had the opportunity to drive near to this particular section, and my aerial observations and dreams were fully borne out. If one loves the open, with an equal portion of sun, trees and hills, there is no place more lovely or combines so happy a blending of the handiwork of Nature and man than beautiful Bel-Air.

Send for Booklet about Bel-Air

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Owned and sold exclusively by the  
**ALPHONZO E. BELL CORPORATION**  
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**THE WAY TO BEL-AIR**  
Drive well on Beverly Boulevard from Beverly Hills, to the gateway of Bel-Air

**dozen birds, stirred to flight by the light, matched their wings against the sky.**

The lone line, led by a half dozen men in the olive drab of high army officers, came in through the Charles Street gate.

A cheer upon a cheer rolled up from the crowd: Governor Fuller stepped three or four paces forward from the line which also held Dwight F. Davis, United States Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor, Malcolm E. Nichols and others; faces became stern with admiration and appreciation for the tremendous background of corps history as the line thickened, took on substance and length, and moved across the parade ground before them.

Fluttering over the line at intervals were the black-lettered gold and gray company pennants of the Cadet Corps. The lines moved on. 1200 pairs of feet beat an all but soulless percussion before the reviewing party.

A peculiar silence hung over the crowds; they watched and some remembered relatives and friends made forever illustrious by membership in the corps. There was a brief colloquy among cadet officers and six advanced across the unoccupied stretch of parade ground to receive for the corps gifts of spear heads from Governor Fuller in the name of the Commonwealth, and of a 24-inch silk flag of the city of Boston from Mayor Nichols.

A movietone apparatus recorded accompanying remarks that to the bystander were mere motions of lips. First Cadet Captain Bruce Douglas Randolph, appointed from North Dakota, took the blue leather boxes in their dull red cloth covers from the Governor's hands, and the flag that was so different a blue from the blue of his cap, and passed them to the men of his staff and the six turned away and rejoined the corps on the distant post.

The band sounded bugles and the corps began to march again, lines left, lines right, eyes right, as feet purred momentarily over the grass and the sound was gone before another line, eyes right, moved into and past the place they had yielded.

**Line a Blue Blur**

The line of the corps suddenly was a blue blur in the mounting line of Beacon Street. Down to the Cambridge Subway it moved, there to entrain again in cars held especially for the purpose, for Cambridge.

The breaking crowds met some of the 300 given leave for lunch, coming back across the Common as they moved away; formation must have been broken quickly, they marked, as tall boys, with the black visors of their cadet caps pulled far down over stern eyes, passed them, hurrying to pay visits in their brief leave.

This afternoon the parade will be repeated at Harvard Stadium for the benefit of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. Between the morning parade and the afternoon, all but the 300 given leave will be guests of Harvard students in the yard, and at lunch at Harvard Union.

In 1821 only 255 men, "rank and file and musicians," came to Boston to parade before Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. Two "rich and elegant standards" were given the corps of that day by the Selectmen of Boston. In the presence of the Governor and state and municipal officers.

Today 1250 men came to see West Point engage Harvard in football for the first time since 1910.

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## POWERS DECIDE EXPERTS TO FIX DEBT OF REICH

Commission to Try to Effect  
Final Settlement Between  
Allies and Germany

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Winston Churchill's visit to Paris is regarded here as a step toward ending a state of things in Europe, alike financially unsatisfactory and politically dangerous. Officials are reticent, but it is generally believed that an advance has been made and that the plan proposed is for an international expert body analogous to the Dawes committee, composed of two members each from Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan and, if possible, America, to assemble in Berlin, possibly early in December. This commission is to endeavor to effect a final settlement between the Allies and Germany, including reparations payments and evacuation of the Rhineland.

The Times describes the problem as one to decide what definite task can be given to Germany without further allied suppression and without protection as regards the transfer of funds.

The Daily Telegraph says the plan discussed was for a division of Germany's liability into two parts, one earmarked for the payment of interest on the debt, and the other for French and Belgian claims. The debt, it states, would be reduced 20 per cent. The British Government's viewpoint is understood to be that any arrangement which is final will be satisfactory, provided it does not put an additional burden upon the taxpayers.

Raymond Poincaré, the Daily News says, adopts the line that France is prepared for a reduction of Germany's payments, which the British proposed, provided it is left with sufficient sum to meet the allied debt payments and the cost of restoring the devastated areas.

Sir Josiah Stamp, Britain's representative on the Dawes committee, said that the scheme had worked absolutely according to plan, and that the time has come for further action.

"Germany's obligations," he continued, "have been faithfully met as far as the sums received by the different governments is concerned. A curious fact is that not only as fast as, but much faster than the sums have been due from Germany for reparations the Allies, and foreign countries have lent money to Germany."

"The necessity for Germany actually to transfer, in a physical sense, its reparations obligations has not arisen. As Germany's money for new capital gets satisfied the flow into it should be less and less. There may come a point when people do not invest there. Then it will be necessary for her to export a vast sum of money, or rather goods, to work the countries without counterpoise, and the problem will arise whether the world wants to take more goods to the value of £135,000,000 annually from Germany."

How soon the leading countries would meet to discuss whether there should be any change in the "astronomical figures of the Versailles Treaty" he could not say, but come this must. They must get a rational view of the problem and take it up where it stood.

### Winston Churchill Backs

Views of Parker Gilbert

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Winston Churchill's personal support of Parker Gilbert, in an interview with Raymond Poincaré on the constitution of the commission to solve the reparations problem, took the political world by surprise. It would be expected that Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Churchill would prefer a commission of prominent persons, as in 1923. It was Mr. Poincaré, who by a curious coincidence was then in power and who consented to this course in the appointment of the Dawes committee, whose work will now be supplemented and completed. Owen

Young's services would be enlisted if the view prevailed that America were willing to lend at least unofficial aid.

**Type of Commission Opposed**  
But there is a strong objection in many quarters to this type of commission, on which sit independent men whose business it would be to disregard narrowly national interests. It is felt that humbler experts, furnished with instructions from their respective governments and concerned merely with the technical working out of possibilities, would in the circumstances be better. The Monitor representative cannot find justification for the suggestion that Mr. Churchill has abandoned the Balfour declaration of 1922, by which England asserted its right to payments from its debtors equivalent to its own debts toward America. M. Poincaré certainly adds a similar conception, and on behalf of France adds that France must receive not only the wherewithal to pay its creditors, but something on account of the reconstruction costs of the devastated regions.

The solution, which is as it were in the air, is that of the total obligations of Germany, which are now indeterminate, should be fixed in a capital sum in the neighborhood of 30,000,000,000 marks. This might involve a reduction of annuities from 2,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 marks. The advantage for Germany is serious, for the present computation places a capital value on Germany's debt of about 40,000,000,000 marks. In fact, under the 1921 arrangement of Aristide Briand, which has never been formally repudiated, Germany owes the impossible sum of 132,000,000,000 marks.

### The Transfer Clause

Germany should consent to the abolition of the transfer clause which safeguards German currency. Inasmuch as payments automatically cease if the mark is affected by transference of payments. In return for the renunciation of this clause Germany would be freed from international restraint both financial and military. Further, about half of Germany's debt, namely 16,000,000,000 marks would be regarded as intended for reimbursement of the allied debts to the United States. Therefore if the United States should ever revise the allied debts German payments would be reduced accordingly.

The rest of the German payments would practically all go to France and Belgium for compensation of material damages. Poincaré indicates that under such an agreement France would ratify the debt accords with the United States and England. Nothing appears to be decided concerning the commercialization of the German debt.

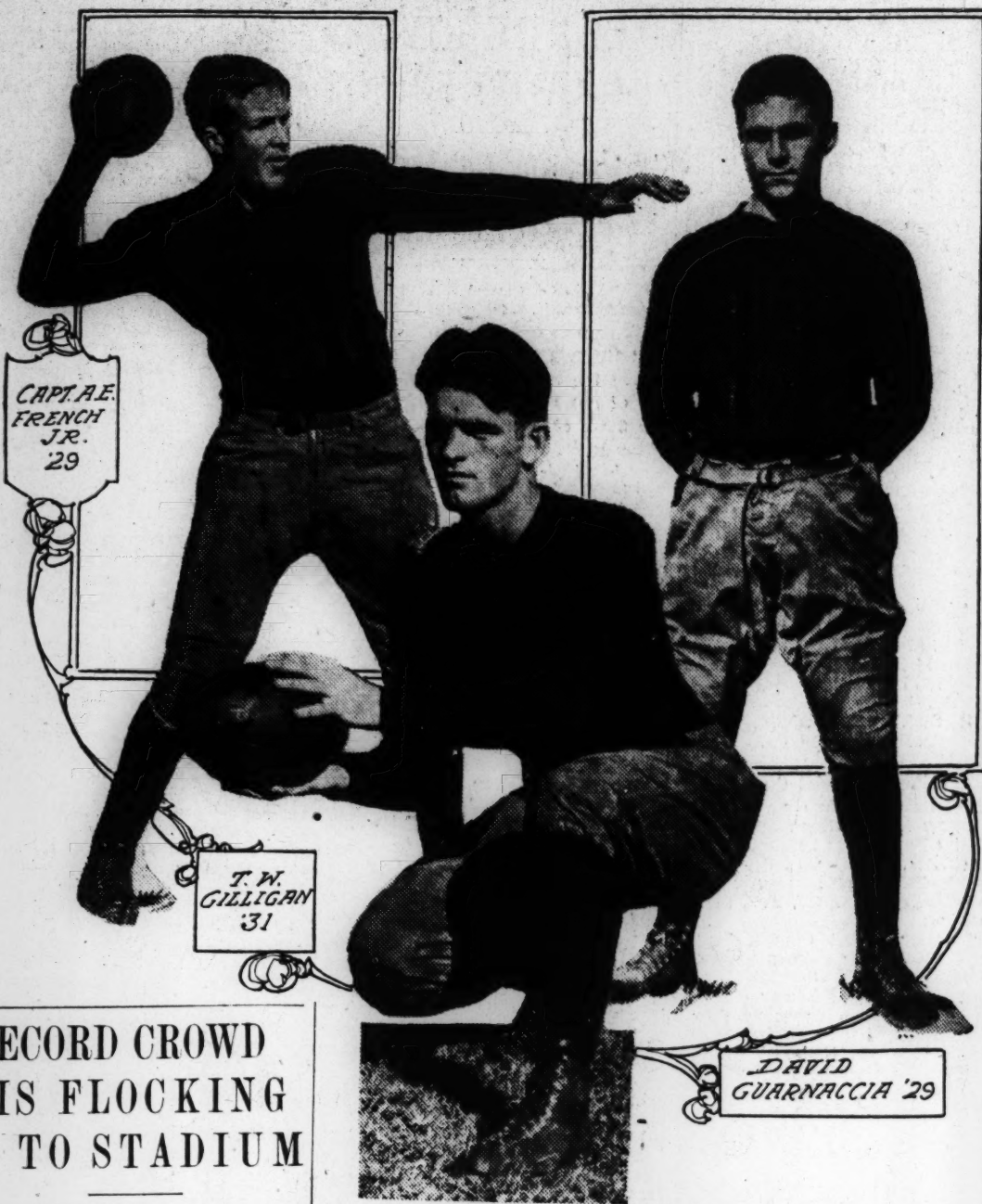
It is not seen how the bonds can be placed in large quantities at present. Doubtless it will be in Berlin, which is headquarters of the commission. It is remarked that J. Pierpont Morgan is in Paris. M. Moreau, the governor of the Banque de France, has seen Mr. Gilbert. There have been conversations proceeding quietly between Germany and the French and British authorities. Mr. Gilbert is going to Brussels and to Rome.

## New York to Build Elevated Highway

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for an elevated vehicular highway, which with already existing motorways, would permit travel from the Bronx to lower Manhattan virtually uninterrupted by cross-town traffic, have been approved by the Board of Estimate.

Julius Miller, borough president of Manhattan, announced that work on the \$13,500,000 solution to the traffic problem would start Jan. 1. He expects it to be completed in a year and a half. The vehicular tunnel under the Hudson from New Jersey emerges within a few blocks of the lower end of this proposed highway and near the upper end, is building the first bridge across the Hudson within the limits of New York City. The plans call for an elevated structure, broad enough for three streams of traffic each way, to be erected over the marginal way from Canal Street to Fifty-fifth Street and thence over yards of the New York Central Railroad to Seventy-second Street, where it would enter Riverside Drive, which has no cross traffic. This is a distance of 4½ miles.

## Bright Stars of the Crimson Backfield



## RECORD CROWD IS FLOCKING TO STADIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

the latter at guard defensively and at tackle offensively. The opposing centers are B. H. Ticknor and '31 for Harvard and W. E. Hall '29 for Army.

### Putnam at Quarterback

E. T. Putnam Jr. '30 is the probable choice for Harvard quarterback with Capt. A. E. French Jr. '29, W. R. Harper '30 and David Guarnaccia '29 as backs. Army will have W. L. Nave '29 at quarterback with C. K. Cagle '30, J. H. Murrell '30 and probably R. J. O'Keefe '30 as backs.

Although statistics issued by Harvard indicate that the Crimson is heavier, the Harvard coaches insist that the team has lost weight since the statistics were compiled.

The outstanding players upon whom much of the responsibility of the game rests for each team are Captain French, Putnam, and the Harvard tackles, while Army has five stars of brilliant football reputation in Captain Sprague and Perry, tackles, Hammack, guard, Murrell and Cagle, backs.

The Crimson has one star in reserve in T. W. Gilligan '31. Gilligan is as much a first-string quarterback as Putnam, but it has been the plan throughout the season to hold Gilligan out the first period that he may size up the opponents and then insert him with his triple-threat ability.

Since the two backfields are nearly even in playing possibilities the advantage of the game seems to rest upon the rush line in which Army is favored with weight and experience. If Harvard's line outplays itself, the Army will have a real hard battle ahead of it.

### Look for Scoring

It was not far amiss to look for a scoring game this afternoon. Harvard has six running plays of fundamental football and has increased this number this week. The Army has several plays varying from forward passes to running plays and the reason for the belief that the game should be a scoring contest comes in the versatile, shifty ball carriers, each backfield is comprised of.

Nave, Cagle and Murrell are all fast, hard-charging backs, who dart through the openings offered, and

are the type of ground-gainers hard to stop. No light tackling, as has been Harvard's fault in recent years, will hold these carriers in check. The Crimson will need to tackle with near ferocity to down them impressively.

On the Crimson side the first lineup will present Captain French, Harper, Guarnaccia, Putnam and later Gilligan for Putnam. When once French is under way the Army tacklers will need their speed as no second guessers can lay hands on the Crimson captain in a running play. The chances to tackle either French or Gilligan comes once to a play, and after that the Army tacklers who misses will see only the number of the Crimson jersey going away from him.

Harper and Guarnaccia need the linemen for their best play. If the line can wedge a little room through the Army defense, Harper or Guarnaccia will carry straight through with forceful drives. Neither man is of the shifty type—relying more on speed of foot straight ahead. Proper defensive line play by the Army, however, will stop these charging backs on the line of scrimmage.

### Weak Stopping Passes

Much has been said of a weakness on the part of the Cadet eleven to stop forward and lateral passes, and there is no doubt but that Harvard will prove this very thing by tossing the ball frequently, if once it seems successful. However, Harvard has not been rated much defensively against forwards. In fact, the Crimson has been rather easy for good passes. On this score it looks as though attacks by the aerial route may be frequent. The lateral pass was used by Harvard often last season, and its near perfection of that type of attack may bewilder the Army. The Crimson, on the other hand, has not been called upon to face much of lateral passing, and is unknown defensively against it.

From somewhere, and it seems feasible, the impression has strongly entrenched itself in Harvard football circles, that it is not at all improbable that this conflict may be decided, one way or another, in the first few minutes. It seems that the Cadets are reputed to be after an early score, and from the kickoff

will throw the brunt of their attack directly with the hope of catching the Crimson unprepared.

This method can succeed only through faulty play on the part of Harvard for the Cambridge contingent has been duly warned of the impending storm and stubborn defensive tactics are expected from the very kickoff.

### Against Waiting Game

At any rate there is little doubt in the opinion of those who are close to the teams that neither side plans a waiting game. Harvard, too, may try to sweep the Army aside with a versatile style of attack at the start and with these two probabilities in view it will pay the spectators to be in their seats and at attention when the referee's starting whistle blows.

Even on the opening kickoff may come an intimation of what to expect for both Harvard and the Cadets have been grounded in the lateral pass and its appearance may flash at once regardless of which side receives.

The Army first-string lineup has a slight advantage in both weight and experience, but not necessarily enough to discourage Harvard in any way for if the Crimson starters outplay the Army starters, or if they even hold them on equal terms, the game can swing toward Harvard's favor for the Horween cohorts are on a par with the Cadets for reserves.

## CARLETON COLLEGE HONORS MR. KELLOGG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NORTHFIELD, Minn.—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, by Carleton College here Oct. 18, in recognition of his service to the Nation and for his leadership in the realization of humanity's hopes for a warless world. Dr. Donald J.

Cowling, president of Carleton, conferred the honor.

Mr. Kellogg came to Carleton to deliver the dedicatory address for Severance Hall, new dormitory for men. The building is named for the late Mr. and Mrs. Corden A. Severance, former students and friends of the college, who left generous bequests to the endowment. Mr. Severance was for many years a law partner of Mr. Kellogg.

## Federal Inquiry Begun on Status of Chain Stores

Trade Commission Agents at  
Work—Also Investigating  
du Pont Investments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The inquiry into chain stores is now under way, the Federal Trade Commission reports in a monthly summary of its activities. Other current investigations include the public utilities inquiry, investigation of profits in sales of bread and flour, "blue sky" securities, and du Pont investments.

The chain store investigation relates to competition of the rapidly expanding groups of "red front" stores with private shops. Agents of the commission are now interviewing officials of the chain store organizations, it is announced.

A general questionnaire is also being formulated, applicable to the various classes of concerns interested, which include not only groceries, but "five-and-ten" centers, shoe shops and others selling a great diversity of products.

A study is being made of competitive conditions, it is stated, and consolidations, to determine if there have been any violations of the antitrust laws or Federal Trade Commission Act.

The report on prices, profits and competition in the bread and flour industry, which has been eagerly awaited since antitrust suits were instituted some time back, is now in page proof and will be available shortly, it is announced. No decision has been handed down in the legal proceedings between the commission and the Millers' National Federation, which are holding up the flour inquiry.

Nothing more than a report of progress is contained in the inquiry regarding "blue sky" securities, in which the legislative, administrative and other methods employed to abate the evils resulting from this type of security are being considered.

The commission announces that it has under consideration a draft report on the nature and effects of "certain investments in the United States Steel Corporation and in General Motors by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company."

## TRADERS ARE ADVISED TO MEET NEW CHINA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Business men and organizations who hope to increase their trade relations with China must adjust their viewpoints to take account of the social changes which are taking place in that country, Daniel E. Dooty, vice-president of the United States Testing Company, asserted in a luncheon address before the British Empire Chamber of Commerce here.

Young Chinese, who have gone to other countries for education and training, he said, have returned to their native land with ideas which have changed it from its former condition to a nation of progressive business.

### RED CROSS CARED FOR 17,500

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Some 17,500 persons were cared for by the National Red Cross organization during and after the tropical storm that swept across lower Florida late last month, says an official report published in the current issue of the Red Cross Courier.

## Museums Becoming Laboratories That Lead Beyond 'Main Street'

Are Being Used More as Workshops for Appreciating  
Other Nations and Cultures, Says Director  
of American Institute of Architects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Museums in this country are fast becoming working laboratories which challenge the imagination and provide people generally with information that enhances their appreciation of other nations and cultures, according to Louis La Beume, of St. Louis, a director of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. La Beume, in a statement

just issued by the institute, declares that American museums are being used more and more by people "who come not to gaze, but to understand, which means to appreciate."

"The day of mere pedantry in the museum will pass," he says. "The museum of the future will be a working laboratory, not only for prizes and savants, but for men and women and children, and it will often be more than that: it will bear a record of man's struggle and development and be a treasure house of his highest achievement."

"A Malay kris in a glass case, a mummy in its wrappings, a reconstructed model of a Phoenician galley, a fossil from the Pliocene age, these are objects which lead the imagination out beyond the end of Main Street and open ever-widening vistas into the world in which we play so tiny a part."

"Thus have our ideals grown; thus have our theories been co-ordinated, until now our museums are made up of a little bit of preciousness, a little bit of conformity, something of wonder, and a good deal of expense."

Mr. La Beume refers to the old Barnum's Museum in Twenty-third Street, New York City, as the forerunner of a vast chain of museums which now dot the country.

Barnum's Museum, he says, "was dedicated to a muse, and at the same time was intended to appease man's incorrigible instinct of curiosity. Barnum knew that he must supplement the standards of science and of nature by standards of the imagination."

"Of course, Barnum, like all good museum men, was a teacher, and if he stressed the human faculty of wonder a little too far, he realized that astonishment is the precursor of knowledge."

"At the rate we are progressing," he continues, "it won't be very long before America will be one vast museum, a gigantic storehouse of all the art of all the ages."

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## QUEBEC SYSTEM FUTILE AS CURB ON HARD LIQUOR

Theory That Wine and Beer  
Plan Aids Temperance  
Proved Untenable

To clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign, *The Christian Science Monitor* offers a series of 18 articles, showing the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, presenting some of its latest moral, social and economic aspects, recording instances of its present worth, and giving reasons why it should be strengthened rather than modified.

The following article, the ninth in the series, presents the latest results of first-hand investigation as to just how the system of liquor sale and control in Quebec works, and furnishes a basis for judging the worth of the proposal that a similar system be adopted in the United States. Another article on the Canadian system will appear soon.

By RICHARD L. STROUT  
HULL, Que.—The Quebec plan for taking the liquor business into partnership with the Government has resulted in retaining the old-time saloon, the "tavern," and transferring the sale of hard liquor from the latter to a government dispensary.

Otherwise—and with the understanding that the Quebec Government now acts as the middleman, agent and distributor between brewers, distillers, and the public—there seems to be very little change under the celebrated "Quebec System" from the old days of private trade.

The Government has taken over a business with annual sales of \$60,000,000. In Quebec the attitude toward the whole affair is different from that found in the western provinces. This change is felt in the attitude of the Province, which is just across the way from Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Ontario Bans Public Drinking  
In Ontario it is illegal to drink in public, although the Government sells wrapped bottles at its dispensaries to be taken away for home consumption. Here, in Quebec, public drinking is permitted and encouraged. The only exception is in regard to ardent spirits, like whisky. But statistics show that the sale of this too is increasing.

Furthermore, the government stores sell straight grain alcohol, which can be diluted with water after purchase to the desired potency. With such a sale permitted (which the Ontario liquor commission has just decided to do in the sister province) it would seem hard to make out a case in favor of "promoting light wines and beers."

Quebec is proud of its government-run liquor system, just as a small municipality might be proud of a city-run power plant. The commission boasts that its great distributing headquarters occupy nine acres. The commission operates upward of 90 stores throughout the Province and maintains an extensive buying agency in Paris.

The philosophy back of the system is to "promote temperance, without prohibition." France is held up as a model country. Wine drinking is encouraged, and it has been hoped that this would supplant the use of hard liquors. Statistics, however, show that wine drinking has in fact been encouraged, and beer drinking also, but that this has gone hand in hand with consumption of whisky and other stronger beverages.

## BISHOP CANNON DENIES CHARGE OF INTOLERANCE

But Editorials in Roman  
Catholic Papers Are Quoted  
to Show Bigotry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, quoting editorials from Roman Catholic papers, charges them with making "religious appeals in behalf of Governor Smith." Commenting on the fact that supporters of Governor Smith have been insisting upon the bigotry of those who have opposed his election, claiming that it was on religious grounds alone, Bishop Cannon points out that his stand on prohibition for 30 years would amply explain his opposition to Governor Smith, as it would have explained his opposition to Governor Ritchie or James A. Reed, if either had been nominated.

Bishop Cannon's statement made by J. J. Raskob and repeated in effect by Governor Smith, John W. Davis and the Smith press, that the prohibition issue is being used as a cloak for bigotry, "a red herring," is a charge of religious intolerance which he declared in his Oklahoma City speech that the real ground of opposition is "my religion."

Now, points out Bishop Cannon, religious appeals are made by official organs that go into Roman Catholic homes for support of the Roman Catholic candidate.

Speaking in Baltimore Bishop Cannon charged Mr. Raskob and Governor Smith with having dragged the religious issue into politics.

"I don't propose to allow these men to characterize Protestantism in this country as bigoted and intolerant," he said.

Text of Statement  
Bishop Cannon's statement follows: "Along with other Democrats who are opposing the election of Governor Smith on the ground of his Tammany origin, affiliation and control, and his open, vigorous and persistent attack on the Eighteenth Amendment, I was accused in the secular press by J. J. Raskob of using 'prohibition as a cloak for bigotry' and Governor Smith at Oklahoma City declared that Senator Owen and others including myself, who are opposing him on account of his Tammany affiliation are using 'Tammany as a red herring' and that the real ground of opposition to him is 'my religion.' This charge of religious bigotry made openly by the leader of the Smith press, and which has been echoed all along the line, with Senator Robinson, J. W. Davis and the Smith newspapers, leading the van."

So far as I am personally concerned, the prohibition record of 30 years brands it as absolutely false. I declared my opposition to Reed and Ritchie before the Houston convention and would have publicly opposed either of them, if nominated, as I have opposed Smith.

"This charge of intolerance is in reality a smoke screen intended not only to belud and obscure prohibition and Tammany, real issues in the campaign, but to arouse in Governor Smith's behalf the various religious intolerance his supporters are publicly denouncing so vigorously."

## DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE GIVEN TO OWEN YOUNG

Conferred by University of  
New York for Service to  
Cause of Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, has just received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the State of New York. Conferral of the degree marked the opening session of the sixty-fourth convocation of the university, which is devoted to research in educational fields.

Mr. Young was presented by Dr. Walter G. Kellogg, member of the State Board of Regents, as chairman of the convocation committee. Dr. Kellogg described him as a "farmer, lawyer, student of books and men, captain of industry, statesman, a national figure—an international figure."

Dr. Kellogg continued, in part: "Among the public men of today he stands conspicuous for basic common sense. He thinks the thing out plainly, so clearly, so simply. I present Owen D. Young for what he is: a man of integrity, of character, whose common sense is fired with a splendid vision of things as they are and as they are to be."

Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, and president of the university, slipped the hood of "royal purple and gold" over Mr. Young's head.

"We are indeed proud of your record of integrity and success in business and of your outstanding contributions to national and international commissions. In days of world stress," he said.

"But most of all we are gratified that in the midst of your busy and distinguished career, you are devotedly serving the interests of education and research through membership in the directing bodies of many educational and scientific organizations. A true son of democracy, you have not forgotten the simple environment of your youth, but are enriching the educational opportunities of the children in the rural community in which you were born."

Preceding the opening of the convocation, the regents attended the dedication of the Joseph Henry Memorial in Academy Park. The memorial was provided by a group of Albany citizens who first developed the electro-magnet, paving the way for the telephone and other forms of electrical transmission now common.

Addresses at the opening session, which was presided over by Dr. Adelbert Moot of Buffalo; were by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, and Dr. Burdette H. Buckhazy, professor of electrical engineering at the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

## German Explorers Study Ethnology and Religious Beliefs of Africans

They seek to establish a link between  
the present-day beliefs of the natives  
and those of the people who built  
Zimbabwe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BULAWAYO, Rhodesia.—One of the most interesting visitors to South Africa at the present time is Dr. Leo Frobenius, the well known African explorer, who is conducting an expedition from the institute at Frankfurt to make geographical and ethnological studies of the Union and Rhodesia. In the party are five men and three women, all of whom come from the institute at Frankfurt.

Dr. Frobenius has accumulated a mass of information for the establishment of African archives. The women of the party are studying Bushman rock paintings, and for the purpose of reproducing these Dr. Frobenius has brought out with him several skilled artists. The men in the party are spending most of their time at Zimbabwe, the site of the ancient and mysterious ruins in Rhodesia, and on the Zambesi, examining the geography of the country and studying the ethnology of the tribes, including the Mahalanga and some tribes in Portuguese East Africa. The expedition are also studying the religious beliefs of these tribes, and

they seek to establish a link between the present-day beliefs of the natives and those of the people who built Zimbabwe.

"I would not have made this journey," says Dr. Frobenius, "if it were not for the fact that I have every reasonable hope of being able to prove this connection. I hope also to find a new temple, something similar to the Zimbabwe ruins. For 30 years I have been engaged in collecting information on this point, and throughout my travels I have taken every opportunity to pick up what I can from the natives and the missionaries, and even in Abyssinia I was told that what I hope to prove was true. These ruins and your Bushman relics are, I think, the most interesting things in Africa."

Director to Lecture  
ON WEDGWOOD WARE  
Harry Barnard, director of the Wedgwood Museum of Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, England, and author of "Chats on Wedgwood Ware," has come to the United States to give historical lectures on Josiah Wedgwood and Wedgwood ware from the beginning to the present day. Mr. Barnard will lecture at the University of the South, at the University of the North, and in an auditorium specially constructed for the purpose on the third floor on Monday and Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Barnard has brought from England museum pieces of old Wedgwood, motion pictures and slides showing actual processes of pottery at the old and new works, and a store of interesting information based on documents, letters, ledgers, experiment books and even count books of Josiah Wedgwood.

Jean Duncan  
Jean Duncan, a newcomer to the concert stage of Boston, gave a recital at Jordan Hall last night, with Arthur Fiedler as accompanist. The program consisted of songs by Beethoven, Stravinsky, Haydn, Schumann, Debussy and others. Nature has endowed Miss Duncan with a strong, flexible voice. Her own intelligence and, apparently, no small amount of training have combined to make a musical organ of peculiar characteristics. The lower middle register is mellow and full, with a lovely quality, but when the voice soars the quality changes and the one becomes pinched and unmusical. Can it be that Miss Duncan is the victim as well as the beneficiary of her training? We are inclined to believe that she is, since not only of tone production do we make friendly criticism, but also of diction. Surely Miss Duncan would like to know what the song is all about, even though she considerably places a word book in her hands. In "Clair de Lune" by Debussy, "Sérénade Mélançolique" by Rhené-Baton, and "The Time of Parting" by Henry Hadley, Miss Duncan revealed a keen appreciation for the poetic content of the text.

G. M. S.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT URGES AUTONOMY FOR THE PROVINCES

By WILKINSON TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOMBAY, The Bombay Government, in a memorandum to the Simon Commission for revision of the constitution, recommends the granting of provincial autonomy, with certain essential safeguards.

The number of Mr. Briggs' guests grows each summer. This year he "entertained" 34 boys and girls. Places were found for the children to stay at neighboring farms of Green County. The Albany editor does not have any difficulty in placing his young friends.

There is a house which had never slept on anything except a box until coming to the country. She is now about the happiest of Albany girls. Lily made such a place for herself in the Henry Blumer household a year ago when she was "spoken for," again. But Lily was nowhere to be found.

Explaining his attitude, Mr. Griffiths added that he was not against the transfer of control over the police force to an Indian, but to a minister who might have to sacrifice a police officer to placate his party, on whose vote he would rely for his position.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED  
A wage board to recommend a minimum wage for women workers in the boot and shoe cut stock and findings industry in Massachusetts has been established by the state Minimum Wage Commission. Lathrop Withington of Boston is chairman of the board. This is the twenty-first industry to which minimum wage legislation has been extended in the State.

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## Countryside Enjoys Summer Entertaining City Youngsters

Wisconsin Editor Searches Out Children in Crowded  
Section of Chicago and Neighbors Are Glad to  
Have Company of Happy Boys and Girls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, Wis.—Four summers ago, Victoria Ledestro, now 11, saw a chicken for the first time. She also learned that milk does not grow in bottles and any number of other interesting things. Victoria and 17 other under-privileged youngsters were the guests of the countryside near Albany, Wis., for the entire summer.

O. G. Briggs, editor of the Albany Herald, would rather see youngsters happy than take an orthodox vacation in the mountains or along the lakes of northern Wisconsin. So each year he takes time to find folks like Victoria in the crowded sections of Chicago. As for the children—the fact that many of the original 18 have returned each summer since Victoria made her discoveries is of happy significance.

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comfort.

Motor Trains Start  
ON LYNN RAILROAD  
Electric train service over the narrow-gauge Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad was inaugurated yesterday when the first motor train of five cars left the Marginal Street ferry terminal in East Boston and ran the length of the newly electrified line to Lynn.

In a few more days another electric train will supplant one more of the steam trains, and this replacement process will continue until the program of complete electrification of the system is accomplished in about three or four weeks, Gardner F. Wells, president of the road, said. When this is done, passengers will glide along to the hum of a motor underneath and a trolley overhead, instead of the chug-chug of the wheezy little locomotives which have pulled trains over the narrow-gauge line for 50 years.

Evidence of "Control" Lacking  
Entering a city like Hull the newcomer may be excused if he looks around in wonder, at first, for evidence of that "control" which is associated with the government partnership with the distiller. Liquor is sold almost everywhere, with probably more ubiquity than it was in the old days of the saloon in New York.

The one difference relates to spirits. But this does not mean that spirits are forbidden. They cannot be purchased by the glass, that is the

## BEER FROM CANADA LEADS IN IMPORTS

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—For what is believed to be the first time in the history of the Vermont customs district, the duties collected on importations of beer from Canada accounted for a larger portion of customs revenue in September than any other imported commodity. Ordinarily milk and cream head the list of imports, but these dropped to second place.

More than 1,500,000 pounds of fresh beef, paying a duty of 3 cents a pound, was entered through the ports of St. Albans, Newport and Island Pond, besides 500 head of beef cattle and 320,874 pounds of prepared meats. The growth in these imports is attributed to a shortage in supplies of beef from the western United States. Imports of cream held up to normal, and maple syrup and blueberries were important revenue items.

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## WHITE RENEWS HIS ATTACK ON SMITH'S RECORD

Votes in New York for Saloons Stressed by Editor

INDEPENDENCE, Kan. (AP)—Another bitter attack on Governor Smith's allegiance to Tammany Hall was delivered here by William Allen White after the Emporia author and editor had defended himself against Democratic charges that his own utterances proved him "unreliable and erratic" in political discussion.

Speaking at a gathering sponsored by the Kansas Republican central committee, Mr. White repeated his charges that the Democratic presidential nominee as a member of the New York Assembly had served Tammany Hall by voting for bills favoring the saloon.

The New York Governor's recent explanation of his record as a legislator, Mr. White declared, was "all specious, and all twisted to the Tammany viewpoint." And he asserted Governor Smith "reveals himself the perfect flower of Tammany who does not dare, because he cannot, appeal to the American conscience."

In a statement Mr. White replied to a series of questions put to him by the Third Kansas Congressional District Democratic Committee and published as an advertisement here with the announced object of showing him to be inconsistent in his support of Herbert Hoover and Senator Curtis of Kansas, the Republican standard bearer.

**Calls Questionnaire Silly**  
The editor characterized the questionnaire as "silly." He denied he ever spoke disparagingly of either Republican candidate.

The questionnaire was prefaced with the statement that "no one takes you seriously in politics, but we do enjoy hearing you talk and reading your fiction."

Mr. White in his answer declared, "The Democratic press has taken isolated phrases out of their context and garbled them; that's all there is to that."

"In his defense of his record more than in the record itself," Mr. White asserted in his address, "Governor Smith today by his shifting, un-Democratic explanation of that record reveals himself the perfect flower of Tammany who does not dare, because he cannot, appeal to the American conscience."

"Young Al Smith always gave his vote on the liquor question to Tammany. If Tammany has a good record, then young Al Smith should have been a Methodist bishop."

**Assails Tammany Oligarchy**  
The "Tammany oligarchy" is the real issue of the presidential campaign, he said, and added that the Democratic presidential nominee typified the "Tammany mind."

In contrast, Mr. White said, "Herbert Hoover, idealist, humanitarian, a farm boy consecrated to public service, has the American mind and the American background."

"Governor Smith's long unbroken record as a member of the Legislature voting with Tammany on the question of liquor was published several weeks ago," Mr. White said, "That roll call was read to prove one thing, that in the New York Assembly young Al Smith put his vote on the saloon and his interests in escrow with Charles Murphy, the boss of Tammany Hall."

"Tammany votes which he does not deny show him lining up with Tammany on every question affecting the saloon and its associates. The roll call shows him voting to allow saloons to operate near schools and churches."

**Saloons Near Schools**  
"In vetoing a bill to allow saloons near schoolhouses, Governor Charles Evans Hughes revealed the American mind in sharp contrast to the mind with the Tammany taint. Governor Hughes evidently felt that the American schools have rights which Tammany and the liquor interests are bound to respect. But Tammany has no use for the schools. It has debauched them time and again for its grafting ends."

"Governor Smith was confronted with his vote on bills which would make conviction easier for violators of the old saloon law. He justified that vote by saying that a majority of the assemblymen voted against it, not explaining that to make that majority he was voted with a solid Tammany block along with a few Republicans—a branded time-cub in a cage."

"He does not in any of the long roll call lists discuss the merits or implications of the bills. Never once does he explain his vote for the saloon upon the ground of reason or conscience."

**Smith Defends His Votes**  
"When it was proved that he voted to keep the saloons open after midnight in small towns, his defense was peculiarly a Tammany defense. Yet it was not made 20 years ago but less than 60 days ago when he declared in voting to open saloons after midnight, he was representing his constituents."

And because the liquor interests wanted more profits from the laboring men, Governor Smith, not 20 years ago but now, declares that his vote was a good one. A long list of explanations like this make up his defense of that Tammany record."

Mr. White said the discussion of Governor Smith's legislative record was "not to pretend that any moral turpitude lurked in these votes," but to prove "how Tammany contaminated the minds and hearts of those who serve her."

"It is no attack upon Governor Smith, no imputation of his honesty as a man or a statesman, to presume that he would stand in the White House as he stood in Albany."

Acknowledging "that in our northern cities there is Republican corruption and plenty of it," Mr. White said, "Republicans are not angels, but they have not yet exalted corruption into a holy order."

"They have set up no Tammanies. No Republican presidential candidate knows to Bill Thompson and his Chicago machine or bows in reverence before a Sinclair filling station as evidence of his faith in Sinclair's vice-regency in Republican politics."

**Voting Machines in Two New York Boroughs Only**

**All Others to Go Back to Paper Ballots, Board Decides**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—As a result of sweeping rearrangements of the election plan in New York, just decided by the Board of Elections, the system devised several months ago to give the city efficient voting facilities has been scrapped, and another system devised. This will eliminate voting machines from all the boroughs except Manhattan and Brooklyn and substitute the old paper ballots in the other three boroughs.

The election board has just announced that due to the unprecedented registration there are not enough machines to go around now enough available to meet all needs. All machines, therefore, will be concentrated in Manhattan and Brooklyn and the number of election districts will be increased by more than 2000.

This will entail greatly increased expense for rent, workers and printing paper ballots, for which the board of elections will ask that an immediate appropriation be made by the city.

According to the new plan, every election district having more than 650 persons registered will be cut in two.

Before the Board of Elections took this action it conferred with Arthur J. W. Hilley, assistant corporation counsel, and Edward S. Dore, chairman of the Tammany Law Committee, and was advised to proceed. Mr. Hilley had just come from the Supreme Court, where he represented the board in defending an action brought by George U. Harvey, Republican candidate for president of the Borough of Queens, who sought to restrain the board from taking the voting machines out of Queens. Mr. Harvey said he would make an investigation on his own account and if he was convinced that there was a real shortage of machines he would drop the action.

## President Nominees Who Did Not Pass Final Test of Popular Vote

Clay, Webster, Bryan, Etcetera of Magic Tongues, Had to Join Long List of Those Who Step Back Into So-Called Shadows of Defeat

By EDWIN L. SABIN

UPON the political calendar this is another of those years—one in every four—wherein the spotlight of election which reveals the victor throws the vanquished into a dimmed background. Presumably by the sovereign will of a great people some one is chosen, the others are moved aside. This has been going on for more than a century; and although presidential candidates take their chances accordingly, there frequently is an element of pathos as a condition inseparable from politics under a republic.

Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, General Winfield Scott, John C. Frémont, Stephen A. Douglas, Horace Greeley, James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Tilden, William Jennings Bryan—to name these is to name only a few of the national figures who have drunk the bitter draft of defeat, and who, in the past, have been the victors of one election or another. The darkness of faith unrequited, and of high air-castles finally razed to the ground, surrounds the lives of Clay and Webster; two men, leaders in their generation, whose magic tongues and presences swayed in their favor everything except votes.

Daniel Webster the Thunderer, Clay's contemporary, his peer in debate, possibly his superior as a thinker if not as a declaimer, likewise went down before the resonant voice of the ballot box. And of the others, not so eminent but nevertheless as strongly moved by the bugling call, General Scott and Horace Greeley (both crushed by the experience) closely follow.

**Harry of the West**  
Henry Clay—"Harry of the West." Of sunny smile and genial personality, of high patriotism and ringing oratory, of broad, prophetic stand upon national questions, termed the "Great Commoner," the silvered bridge between South and North, he was rivalled in his Whig chieftainship by only Webster of the anti-slavery North. But the silvered bridge was to him the Bridge of Sighs.

No statesman in the United States, before him or after him, has had a mass of admirers more devoted, in that thousands idolized who never had heard him, never had seen him. Even 30 years after he had gone the fond mention of the name of Harry Clay would bring a Republican rally to its feet.

Yet Henry Clay, to call whom noble is no false diction, never was elected President, although the 24 years of a distinguished national career he was five times an open candidate and was twice upon the election ballots.

In 1824, when he was 47 and had been Speaker of the House for 14 years, he was a candidate for the electoral votes along with Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, and the masterly politician, William H. Crawford, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury.

At that time party lines were down; nominations were made in congressional caucuses and by state legislatures; the contests were personal rather than political; a majority of the electoral votes was necessary for the decision.

The electoral vote registered: Jackson 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37.

**Simply Automatically Dropped**  
There being no majority, by federal law the states, through their representative in Congress, should

have chosen between the two leading candidates. But the states, through their representative in Congress, should

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not only hurried for "Harry of the West," but heard him speak and shook his hand. William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, who, in 1864-1865, at Lincoln's request, reorganized the Union's finances demoralized by the war, and who long headed the Republican stalwarts, was prominent in the gathering.

"Clay's Infant School," it was contemptuously styled. But Senator Henry Clay, the young man's model, had youth with him. Apparently inspiring the ardor of North and South, he seemed to be assured of election.

Andrew Jackson, as Clay's opponent, was up for a second term to follow his first term, during which he had laid on right and left. He had immediately removed from office more than 700 government employees. He had lost his Vice-President, John C. Calhoun. In maintaining his protective "tariff of abominations" and the integrity of the Union, he had offended the planter South. He had wielded the veto club upon Congress, had humiliated the United States Bank (entrenched at Philadelphia under Nicholas Biddle), had disrupted his Cabinet and much of Washington society by championing the made-celebrated Mrs. "Peggy" Eaton.

Enthusiasm for Henry Clay ran high. Hoosier for Harry Clay! And Andy Jackson, the tough, veteran "Old Hickory," ruling with iron will and terrific denunciations beat him by a majority of 150,000 and an electoral majority of 170! Maine and Pennsylvania both went to Jackson.

Henry Clay captured only four Northern states including Delaware, and two Southern states—Maryland by a majority of four, and his home state Kentucky. His campaign had appealed to intelligence, or had sought that appeal; the "Old Hickory" campaign had appealed to the sensations—an appeal that kept developing a backwoods vote for "Andy Jackson" years after he had passed away.

[Parts II and III to this story will appear Monday and Tuesday.]

**LOAN ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVE IN VERMONT**

SPRINGFIELD, Vt. (AP)—The 13 active co-operative building and loan associations in Vermont have shown an aggregate increase of \$497,245.49, or 17.65 per cent, in their resources for 1928, or total resources amounting to \$3,314,255.03. R. A. Cook, president of the Vermont League of Building and Loan Associations, told the league at its annual meeting here.

There has been an increase of three associations in the State during the year. The report of the president also showed increases of approximately \$2,000,000 in the resources and in the amount of real estate loans made by the associations during the past five years.

**GARDENERS END CONVENTION**  
GREENWICH, Conn. (AP)—The annual convention of the National Gardener's Association ended with a dinner dance at the Pickwick Arms, with Albert Lewis of the Lewis Nurseries of Rosely, L. I., as host. Association members were guests on Thursday of Dr. P. L. Britton, curator of the Botanical Gardens in New York.

**Even a Unanimous Nominee**  
The love of Henry Clay's people for him—for his winning manner, his warm eloquence, his certain gallantry, his rectitude in which they believed, and the enemies that he made—invested him with a halo. In 1832 he was the unanimous nominee of the National Republicans, and would have been the independent nominee of the people at large had the convention so recognized him.

Another convention, exclusively of young men, over 300, from almost every state, met in Washington, and

the accusations fell flat. John Quincy Adams the Puritan denied them absolutely; they were tossed back into the Jackson camp, as a canard originating there. But the cry of "bargain and corruption" tagged Henry Clay through many a year, and he and Andrew Jackson were forever political and personal enemies.

He threw his Kentucky and Ohio votes to Adams; the one Missouri representative defied Senator Benton and voted for Secretary Adams; three of the Jackson states gave a majority for Adams, and upon the first ballot John Quincy Adams had his 13 states.

Whereby, through this "bargain and corruption" as Jackson's fiery comment put it, Henry Clay became the Adams Secretary of State. It was alleged that he had traded his states for the berth of secretary—it was alleged, in the opposition prints, that he had been open to overtures from either principal.

"So, you see, the Judas of the West has closed the contract and will receive the 30 pieces of silver," shouted the furious Jackson.

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## Borah Calls Smith Recent Tariff Convert

(Continued from Page 1)

well represented at Washington, and exacts from the plain people who are least able to bear it an annual indirect tax of \$4,000,000,000."

"Here you have what seems to be the settled views," the Senator continued, "the settled convictions of the two candidates with reference to this question. For myself, I would never be willing to entrust the revision of the tariff to the direction of a man who so lately believed that it was robbery and denounced it as a theft from the plain people of the United States. I would be unwilling to trust the permanency of a change based upon the expediency of a political campaign."

**Smith Tariff Convert**  
Stressing that both Governor Smith and Senator Robinson had been "recent converts" to the protective tariff after denouncing it in the past, Senator Borah said that "even the election of men entertaining those views would bring uneasiness and hesitancy and halt and distrust upon the part of American industries and American business which would be reflected in the wage of the American working man."

Senator Robinson also was said by Senator Borah to have opposed the protective tariff policy and "seems still to entertain views as pronounced against the protective system as those formerly expressed by the Governor (Smith)."

Mr. Robinson "has been one of the most pronounced advocates of an utter destruction of the protective system and he continued to advocate this policy and to vote this way until the very opening of the campaign," the Senator added.

"One of the most important questions and one about which the people are giving more and more consideration is that of sufficient protection to American industries and American labor," Senator Borah asserted, adding that tariff protection is necessary to preserve American standards of living and wages.

**Industry Needs Protection**  
"There is hardly conceivable an industry or a field of activity that would not be demoralized by an insufficient protection through tariff duties. We have other questions in this campaign and some of them very vital, but our standard of living and our standard of wages can not be overlooked in any controversy touching the welfare of the American people."

Quoting a speech of Mr. Hoover's in 1926 which argued that the protective tariff "must be maintained so long as the present low standards of living and wages exist in Europe," Senator Borah declared that the Republican Presidential nominee "has

been an advocate of the protective system from the beginning."

He added that Mr. Hoover's "conception of what American living and standards should be have made him an advocate of protection."

Reiterating his charge that the prohibition stand of Governor Smith was instigated by Tammany Hall and repudiated the dry plank of the Democratic Houston convention platform, Senator Borah declared that southern Democratic leaders "were fighting for their lives" because independent Democrats are "unwilling to surrender to the dictation of Tammany."

**Alaskan Discovery May Reveal Key to Early Migrations**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A possible key to the long-studied question of prehistoric migrations to the North American continent has just been brought to New York with the return here of the Stoll-McCracken expedition from the Aleutian Islands.

The mummified remains of four early inhabitants of the wind-swept regions flanking the Bering Sea were discovered by the expedition. The find was said to be the first of so extensive a nature, its importance being augmented by the fact that a large amount of personal apparel, tools and implements were found.

According to Harold McCracken, co-leader of the expedition, which left here last April on board the schooner Morrissey, commanded by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, the discovery shows important variations from other artifacts previously unearthed in the Alaskan region.

Mr. McCracken said he could not determine the age of his find, but believed it was reasonable to declare that the people had lived in the Stone Age period. The work on the various implements, he added, showed no trace of contact of any kind with the Russians or any other civilized race whose influences on North American migration have already been traced. There are also marked differences between these implements and those attributed to other Aleutian races, he said.

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**UTILITY STAND MAY RESULT IN TEST IN COURT**

Company's Refusal to Answer Trade Board Hinges on Federal Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—An authoritative test in the courts as to whether public utility companies are a proper subject for federal regulation which has arisen about the Federal Trade Commission and the Electric Bond and Share Company, according to Josiah T. Newcomb, counsel for the joint committee of national utility associations.

The case may prove "not so much a test of the authority of the Federal Trade Commission under the Senate resolution and its statutory powers, as of the whole question of centralized authority over the public utility companies," he says.

"The growth and activity of the gas and electric companies has been such that there has been a public tendency to class them with the railroads as requiring federal regulation." This, says the representative of the utility companies, is a false analogy. "There is really no resemblance between the nature and method of the service performed by the gas and electrical companies and that by the railroads, nor is there any resemblance in respect to their legal and economic position."

Electric companies are in no sense common carriers, Mr. Newcomb contends. They form a purely local service, he says. A survey has shown that the business of distributing power between states is "not only small in volume but, contrary to general impression, there is no present probability that it will be greatly increased," he points out.

"Whether or not the Federal Government should exercise control and regulation over the so-called holding companies and in this way reach what would amount to regulatory powers over the distributing companies is another question which may be involved in the issue which has been raised," says Mr. Newcomb. "This question turns on the further question as to whether or not the so-called holding companies are, as a matter of fact, engaged in interstate commerce. The prevailing view among the utilities and their advisers is that they are not."

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**The Monitor Reader**  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. Under present laws a new Congress does not come into active being for 13 months. Members still holding seats after their terms are called "lame ducks."

2. Mexico City.

3. Self-forgetfulness.

4. 365,000,000 acres.

5. List.

6. "To call together again."

7. "What are we going to get out of it?"

8. An article produced more than 100 years prior to date of importation.

9. Read, write, and speak Latin, and "perfect" declension of the paradigms of Greek nouns and verbs.

10. Because they know the people will not stand for "repeal."



# Text of President Coolidge's Address Dedicating Civil War Memorial

## AMERICAN UNITY IS KEY TO POWER, PRESIDENT SAYS

Makes High Standards Possible, He Avers at Fredericksburg Battle Field

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. (AP)—Delivering the principal address at the dedication on Oct. 19 of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County battle field memorial here, President Coolidge ascribed America's present prosperity and power directly to the outcome of the Civil War.

Speaking from a stand erected on the scene of the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, Mr. Coolidge reviewed present conditions in the United States, saying that similar prosperity and living conditions were "never before experienced by any people in human history."

Discussing the import of the battles fought on the ground which his listeners stood on, the Chief Executive added: "Had the decision been otherwise, we should have been robbed of a great part of the pride which we feel today in our country. Her achievements, her progress, her power would have been divested of much of their value and her prospects for the future would have been devoid of much of their hope."

**What Might Have Been**  
"Instead of one great country enjoying domestic peace and progress, holding a commanding position in the world, we should have been a region of hostile factions, impotent at home and despised abroad."  
"The service which we did for the cause of humanity in 1862, the world crisis in which we successfully performed our part in 1917 would all have been impossible. Long since our common heritage would have been dissipated, our glory would have departed."

The President's special train was welcomed into Fredericksburg by a committee headed by Schuyler D. Bland (D.), Representative from Virginia, and Gov. Henry F. Byrd. A large crowd jammed the vicinity of the station and roared lustily when Mr. Coolidge detrained. The city itself was generously beflagged.  
After a 21-gun salute had boomed out and Mr. Coolidge had been introduced to the reception committee, a parade was formed with a squad of motorcycle officers at its head which, after winding through the principal streets of the city, led Mr. Coolidge to the battle ground about two miles away.

**Veterans in Front Row**  
Veterans of the battles fought within sight of the President's platform occupied the position of honor in the front row seats. In some instances they were accompanied by their wives.  
Mr. Coolidge, after reviewing the dominant part Virginia played in the formation and aggrandizement of the United States, said that all Americans could join in commemorating the Civil War battles fought on her soil.

Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, and Governor Byrd followed Mr. Coolidge in delivering speeches dedicating the new Military National Park, which includes the battle fields of The Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and Salem Church.  
Governor Byrd aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers when he

declared President Coolidge had upheld the traditions of Washington by refusing a third term in the White House.

Referring to the country's progress since 1860, President Coolidge said, mechanical power in the United States now "is equivalent to the work of 3,000,000,000 employees in our industries."

In transportation, average freight rates have been halved to 1 cent per ton-mile since 1860, passenger traffic has been trebled, he declared.  
Dedicating the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, at Fredericksburg, Va., President Coolidge spoke as follows:

No one who loves our country and is sufficiently interested to make even a slight examination of our history could visit this locality without feeling that he is close to great characters and great events. From early colonial times down to the present hour men who have lived and wrought in this section of Virginia have cast a mighty influence over the course of the affairs of this Nation. They have been a race who led in carving out this Republic and establishing its institutions, who believed in local self-government, and loved liberty.

The famous sons of this Commonwealth furnished the leadership for acquiring the territory which makes up the continental domain of the United States. Washington gave us the 13 colonies, George Rogers Clark added the Northwest, Lewis and Clark carried our jurisdiction to the Pacific, Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase, Monroe secured Florida, Sam Houston brought in the State of Texas, Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor won the California region.

Our soldiers led the forces in the field and your statesmen directed the negotiations at the council table in bringing together that vast area stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific which comprises our Federal Union. Their wisdom endowed our country with an empire.

**More Than Expense of Territory**  
But however important those achievements may be, this Nation is

something vastly more than an expanse of territory. It has reached the high place which it holds in the world largely because of its institutions of government.

Your devotion to their principles dates from your pioneer days. As early as 1676 Nathaniel Bacon was asserting with armed force the spirit of those rights which were to be established by the Revolution. That spirit never faltered in Virginia. It inspired the eloquent voice of Patrick Henry. It led to the decisive action of the Williamsburg Convention in May, 1776, when it unanimously resolved to instruct its delegates to the Continental Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent states. Accordingly, it was Richard Henry Lee who moved a resolution to that effect, and Thomas Jefferson who embodied that action in the Declaration of Independence.

It was your great soldier, George Washington, who made that declaration of independence a reality, as a statesman, aided by able leaders in other colonies, but especially by Madison, he was the main influence in securing the adoption of the Federal Constitution. To make that Constitution a living, vital system of national government, Virginia colonial association after giving Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who ranks as our greatest jurist.

**Jefferson Lauded**  
When our Government had been established and given strength and direction under Washington, the great instrument which insured that it should forever remain dedicated to the voice of the people was Thomas Jefferson. During the first 60 years of our Republic the presidential office was held for 36 years by Virginians. Among them was Monroe, who added to our own Declaration of Independence the doctrine against any further interference with the independence of the other countries of our western hemisphere.

After remembering all the contributions that were made by Adams and Hamilton and Franklin, and their colonial associates, giving due credit to all the inspiration

and all the armed forces which came from outside the Old Dominion, it will forever remain to you, gentlemen, that our territory was won, our republican institutions were put into form, and a government resting on the sovereignty of the people was permanently established under the leadership of the sons of Virginia.

No other colony put more of itself into the Federal Union or had a greater influence in the early direction of its government.

**Quotes From War History**  
The first of these engagements occurred in December, 1862, when General Burnside, sending a force across the Rappahannock, made an attack on General Lee's position, which was well protected and amply supported by artillery. Assault after assault was made by seven divisions, but the one after the other was repulsed with the loss of many men.

In the following May of 1863 Jackson, who fell through a mistake of his own men. His loss was irreparable. Following this action General Lee led his forces north until he was turned back at Gettysburg. The next battle in this locality took place a year later, in May, 1864. General Grant was now in command of all the armies with headquarters with General Meade, who led the Army of the Potomac.

Grant sent his army across the Rappahannock at two points and the Battle of The Wilderness followed, which checked his advance. After resting a few days, Grant started the Spotsylvania campaign by attacking Lee's position at the Wilderness. Three days of desperate fighting took place in which the losses on both sides were very severe, the heaviest being on the part of Lee. It was during this battle that Grant sent his famous dispatch to Washington, in which he said: "I do not fight it out on this line, it takes all summer." With the superior forces at his command, Grant began that campaign in these two battles, which he closed up until less than a year later it was all finally ended at Appomattox.

**Lee's Brilliant Leadership**  
In these four important engagements Lee always had the smaller force. His being on the defensive and his brilliant leadership each time saved him from defeat. He always inflicted much heavier losses. On these four fields it has been estimated that the total number of men who were killed, wounded, or captured was 135,000. The entire casualties for both armies were close to 100,000 in those 10 days of actual fighting. Those who fell here, then, near where sleeps the mother of Washington.

Because of their historic interest and their military lessons, the Congress unanimously passed a bill last year introduced by your distinguished Representative, Mr. Bland, to make a military park to mark and preserve the important points on these battle fields. The unanimous action of the Congress in remaining at peace with and even more in preserving peace among its neighbors. With an east to west length of 600 miles and a width of from 50 to 100 miles it occupies an extraordinary situation, but one which seems on the whole to have been well drawn.

The personal influence of President Masaryk among his people and their respect for him is almost unbounded. They regard him as a worthy example of their beloved John Huss, and when they look across the seas it is Lincoln who seems to them to offer the fairest means of comparison with their honored leader.

**POLISH-LATVIAN RAIL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED**

WARSAW—Negotiations are now in progress at Riga for the solution of a number of outstanding questions between Poland and Latvia on the subject of rail communications. The issues are mainly technical, concerning the interchange of rolling stock passing through one country or the other, also time tables for through traffic.

It is denied here that political issues will be discussed.

**Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House were the following:

Judd Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Alice R. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charlotte Gurney, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.  
Stuart W. Gurney, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.  
Mrs. Attie A. Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.  
Miss Gertrude Young, Rochester, N. Y.  
Mrs. Rose Fry, Rochester, N. Y.  
Mrs. Frances Stack, Rochester, N. Y.  
Frank W. Grabenick, Wichita, Kan.  
Mrs. Joan MacDonald, Toronto, Can.  
Mrs. Anna Orelaser, Newark, N. J.  
Mrs. A. Isabelle Walton, Lewiston, Me.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Foss Turner, Memphis, Tenn.  
Mrs. Ida Foster Cronk, San Francisco, Calif.  
Jona Rook, Oplousas, La.  
Mrs. J. H. Buckley, Wilmington, Vt.  
Gordon T. Buckley, Wilmington, Vt.  
Mrs. J. S. Berger, Lakewood, O.  
Miss Emile Marceau, Cleveland, O.  
E. G. Child, Wildwood, N. J.  
E. G. Child, Wildwood, N. J.  
Madeline Fox, Lowell, Mass.  
Eveline Jenkins, Red Oak, Ia.  
Agnes Bishop, Fort Fairfield, Mass.  
Barbara Barber, West Newbury, Mass.  
H. L. Custard, South Hanson, Mass.  
Mrs. Mabel H. McConeny, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. R. H. Boutwell, Concord, N. H.  
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amendment were added to the Constitution. Certain obstacles still remained, certain powers were still disputed and undefined. The questions of universal freedom and of the maintenance of the Union by a temporary confederation or a permanent union were sure to arise. Their decision involved a most terrible and appalling sacrifice on the part of the two great contending forces.

The main reason why we can all join in the movement to commemorate the deeds of immortal valor which marked these battle fields is because we all realize that out of a common exploitation our common country has been greatly blessed. In these advantages, as it has slowly risen from its prostration, the South has more than amply participated. Since 1900 that progress has been most marked.

In the southern states alone the wealth, the manufactured, the mineral, and the farm products, the banking resources, and the exports are of about the same value today as they were in 1860. There has lately been a remarkable increase in railroad efficiency. In the five years ending in 1926 there has been a twelve per cent increase in freight charges. The scale of labor has constantly improved in importance and compensation.

A most important influence in our nation's progress has been the expansion and increased efficiency of transportation. Prior to 1860 railroads were in small and detached units built on different gauges and freight charges were rarely less than 2 cents a ton-mile. Beginning in 1860 consolidations were effected, gauges standardized, and uniformity of operation introduced, which have gradually reduced freight charges to about 1 cent a ton-mile.

**Savings Have Doubled**  
The millions of people who are investors in securities, the \$27,500,000,000 of deposits in savings institutions, which have more than doubled in nine years, the \$7,200,000,000 of assets of building and loan associations, which have more than doubled since 1919, the widespread individual ownership of homes, the possession of 23,000,000 motor vehicles, of which 20,000,000 are passenger cars, the general use of free institutions and equality of opportunity the distribution of wealth is solving itself in accordance with natural laws.

**On Spiritual Values**  
If it is possible to judge anything of the importance which a people attach to spiritual values, or make any estimate of their intellectual attainments by what they are expending in construction of places of worship and in the support of the public schools, some idea of the progress which the South is making is revealed by the fact that their school costs are twice as much as those of the North. The new church buildings that cost more than \$10,000 they are expending \$10,000 each week.

This day, however, is not to mark a local or sectional occasion. It is to mark a national occasion. The great deeds which have been accomplished among the glories of this Commonwealth were national deeds. The great questions which were at issue about the world were national questions. Out of the decision to which they were finally brought there has been a common advantage to the whole Nation. Had the decision been otherwise, we should have been robbed of a great part of the pride which we all feel today in our country.

**Growth of Country**  
The growth which our country has made since 1860 and the benefits it has brought all our inhabitants are unsurpassed. Our population, which was then about 31,500,000, has risen to about 118,000,000. Our wealth, conservatively estimated at \$350,000,000,000. Our foreign trade, of only about \$185,000,000, has now become over \$9,000,000,000. Our railroad mileage has increased from about 31,000 to about 242,000 miles. Its revenues have grown from \$153,000,000 to \$6,250,000,000. Public-school enrollment has risen from about 5,000,000 to about 25,000,000. Our manufactured products have multiplied from less than \$2,000,000,000 to nearly \$85,000,000,000. In 1870 our fabric products were less than \$2,500,000,000, while they are now about \$13,000,000,000. These figures illustrate our progress and the growth of our enterprise and industry that with only 7 per cent of the land and 6 per cent of the population of the world, we produce over 50 per cent of the grains and basic raw materials. Many different elements have contributed to this development, but they all rest on the fundamental fact that we are a large country furnishing a large market able to consume the output of mass production. This situation has encouraged the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

As the wage earner became properly compensated, as he began to cost more, the incentive was increased to make him more skillful and more productive. One man can now take the place of as much as 25,000 without the cotton gin, and he can now take the place of 45,000 men on the handwheels of colonial days.

**Supply of Power Needed**  
The operation of machinery requires a supply of power. In 1869 the industries had 114 horsepower for each operator, who added to the

**Progress of Race**  
As we look over the course of history, as we give it more and more consideration, our confidence in mankind cannot but increase. The more we contemplate their actions, the more we learn of their motives, the more we are convinced that to the whole they attempt to do the best that they can under the circumstances in which they find themselves. The progress of the race has been long and hard and toilsome, marked by many mistakes and requiring many sacrifices. It never goes forward but one step at a time. When we set up our Republic on the foundation of liberty under the law, much of the best thought both of the South and the North realized that the structure was incomplete. Almost immediately 10 articles of

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raw materials furnished him less than \$500 of manufactured value in a year. By 1925 these had risen to 4.3 horsepower and \$3200 of value. In the machinery industry they were \$2500, which is about 3 1/2 times the best that is done in Europe. Mechanical power has been increased until it is equivalent to the work of 3,000,000,000 additional employees in our industries, or more than 350 helpers for each of their wage earners. The scale of labor has constantly improved in importance and compensation.

A most important influence in our nation's progress has been the expansion and increased efficiency of transportation. Prior to 1860 railroads were in small and detached units built on different gauges and freight charges were rarely less than 2 cents a ton-mile. Beginning in 1860 consolidations were effected, gauges standardized, and uniformity of operation introduced, which have gradually reduced freight charges to about 1 cent a ton-mile.

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This day, however, is not to mark a local or sectional occasion. It is to mark a national occasion. The great deeds which have been accomplished among the glories of this Commonwealth were national deeds. The great questions which were at issue about the world were national questions. Out of the decision to which they were finally brought there has been a common advantage to the whole Nation. Had the decision been otherwise, we should have been robbed of a great part of the pride which we all feel today in our country.

**Growth of Country**  
The growth which our country has made since 1860 and the benefits it has brought all our inhabitants are unsurpassed. Our population, which was then about 31,500,000, has risen to about 118,000,000. Our wealth, conservatively estimated at \$350,000,000,000. Our foreign trade, of only about \$185,000,000, has now become over \$9,000,000,000. Our railroad mileage has increased from about 31,000 to about 242,000 miles. Its revenues have grown from \$153,000,000 to \$6,250,000,000. Public-school enrollment has risen from about 5,000,000 to about 25,000,000. Our manufactured products have multiplied from less than \$2,000,000,000 to nearly \$85,000,000,000. In 1870 our fabric products were less than \$2,500,000,000, while they are now about \$13,000,000,000. These figures illustrate our progress and the growth of our enterprise and industry that with only 7 per cent of the land and 6 per cent of the population of the world, we produce over 50 per cent of the grains and basic raw materials. Many different elements have contributed to this development, but they all rest on the fundamental fact that we are a large country furnishing a large market able to consume the output of mass production. This situation has encouraged the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

As the wage earner became properly compensated, as he began to cost more, the incentive was increased to make him more skillful and more productive. One man can now take the place of as much as 25,000 without the cotton gin, and he can now take the place of 45,000 men on the handwheels of colonial days.

**Supply of Power Needed**  
The operation of machinery requires a supply of power. In 1869 the industries had 114 horsepower for each operator, who added to the

**Progress of Race**  
As we look over the course of history, as we give it more and more consideration, our confidence in mankind cannot but increase. The more we contemplate their actions, the more we learn of their motives, the more we are convinced that to the whole they attempt to do the best that they can under the circumstances in which they find themselves. The progress of the race has been long and hard and toilsome, marked by many mistakes and requiring many sacrifices. It never goes forward but one step at a time. When we set up our Republic on the foundation of liberty under the law, much of the best thought both of the South and the North realized that the structure was incomplete. Almost immediately 10 articles of

**Quality Merchandise**  
LOWEST PRICES  
Herman Saks & Co.  
2nd Avenue at 18th Street BIRMINGHAM

**LOVEMAN, JOSEPH and LOEB**  
Birmingham, Alabama.

**Trice Oneal Furniture Co.**  
Invites you to visit their display of

**Fibre Furniture**  
3-piece suites \$49.75 up TAMPA, FLA.

**Maas Brothers**  
Don't Throw Away Your Silk Stockings  
TAMPA, FLA.

**Because of Runs or Snags**  
Let us save any stocking you have that has a run. Simply wash and leave at Hosiery Dept.—Main Floor.

**BETTER HATS**  
at Modest Prices  
Morley  
213 LAURA ST., JACKSONVILLE

**Loveman's Studio of Interiors**  
—offers a professional service to those with new homes to furnish.

We ask that you let us know if you are building or planning to move.

Designs for tasteful interiors will be submitted by our staff, either for furnishings, or drapery hangings, or both.

The Hollywood Country Club is our most recent boast in this specialized work.

**Odum Bowers White**  
Birmingham's Style Store for Men and Women  
Standard Lines Reasonably Priced  
THIRD AVENUE IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

**Burdine's**  
MIAMI, FLORIDA

**L'Art Moderne in Home Furnishings**  
Keeping step with the modern, we have furnished three exhibition rooms on our Furniture Floor in the most approved Modernist Manner—Your inspection is invited.  
Fourth Floor

**Chamberlin Johnson DuBois Co.**  
ATLANTA, GA.

**Flail the Queen!**  
—and as you begin your reign as Queens, the Flail will help you to be among the first of your subjects to bow down before you and offer our services in unstinted measure.

**WE have served your Mother, and perhaps your Grandmother, since 1860, and we hope to have the pleasure of serving you as time goes on.**  
As soon as you have gotten "Mumsie" and "Daddy" properly subdued and in their proper places we would be delighted to have you visit with us and make our own selections from our special Infant's and Juvenile Department.

**The Keely Company**  
WHITEHALL AT HUNTER ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**Complete Outfits**  
for every member of the Family  
Complete Outfits for the Home  
Make Our Store your shopping center  
J.M. HIGH CO.  
Whitehall Street Atlanta

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for every member of the Family  
Complete Outfits for the Home  
Make Our



## Smith, in Speech, Attacks Borah; Wants to Debate Senator

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic overtures to the independent vote.

Campaign advisers counseled Governor Smith to assail Mr. Borah, to offset the latter's influence, not only with the Progressives, but with the general public. At the same time such an attack would enable him to attempt to get the jump on Mr. Borah in the contest in the East.

**Criticizes G. O. P. and Hoover**

The Borah attack also served another purpose for Governor Smith in his speech here. It enabled him to continue his criticism of the Republican Party in general and Mr. Hoover in particular. Mr. Hoover, however, was really secondary in importance in the Smith speech here.

The Democratic candidate whipped back to him from time to time, but it was on the Idaho Senator that he directed his fire. He is most anxious to incite Mr. Borah to reply to him. Mr. Borah has already expressed the wish to debate the issues of the campaign with Governor Smith, but the latter has, however, conducted, may produce historic political oratory.

Governor Smith in presenting the résumé of his policies utilized campaign tactics in which he is considered a master. Contrasting in a favorable light his record and views against a vigorous denunciation of the program and position of his opponent. He repeated his farm relief proposals, his modifying of the Sinclair lease of the Salt Creek fields, a contract which the United States Attorney-General recently held was invalid.

**Denounces Oil Leases**

As has been previously indicated by members of his entourage, Governor Smith also renewed his denunciation of the Republican Party on the oil lease scandals, taking up in his speech here the phase relating to the Sinclair lease of the Salt Creek fields, a contract which the United States Attorney-General recently held was invalid.

The matter has been prominently in the press and the Democratic candidate took advantage of the occasion to direct another attack on the opposition party on the oil transactions of the Harding Administration.

Governor Smith's address here was groundwork for his eastern campaign in another respect. Members of his entourage, including the Governor's eastern speeches will be devoted to charges of reactionism against his opponent and the party he leads.

In his address here he used a Republican platform declaration as the text for such an attack. The idea was vociferously responded to by the large and friendly audience that crowded the hall in which he spoke. He repeated it frequently, ending his speech with the "whip line" in completing a contrast he pictured.

**Ridicules Administration**

"The record of the present Administration is a guarantee of what may be expected of the next," Governor Smith read from the Republican platform. "If you will notice, it says, 'The record of the present Administration.' Why limit the declaration to the present Administration? The Republican Party has been in power in this Nation since 1921. I can refer you to the declaration only on one thing—that is a desire to get away from the black, dark record of the Administration immediately preceding this one."

Governor Smith declared that this Republican declaration to the agricultural issue. He again said, what he has expressed in three previous speeches, that the Republican Party has failed to abide by its platform pledges concerning farm relief. In the writing of which Mr. Borah had much to do, it was but repeating an empty promise that the party had once before solemnly made and disregarded.

**Calis Borah "Spokesman"**

Characterizing Mr. Borah as the "spokesman apparently of the campaign of the Administration," Governor Smith declared that in 1925 the Senator attacked his party and the Democrats for having done nothing to aid agriculture.

Despite this denunciation by Mr. Borah in 1925, he refused, Governor Smith declared, to vote for the "only bill suggested to bring the relief promised by the party platform in 1925."

"I find no fault with him if he voted against it because of the dictates of his conscience," the Democratic candidate said. "But it is a matter of record that he refused to vote for it because he had nothing to offer in its place."

Statements made in the Senate by Mr. Borah following the armistice, when a bill was before Congress to appropriate \$50,000,000 for food for Europe, in which the Senator criticized Mr. Hoover for some of his policies as food administrator, were quoted by Governor Smith.

**Severely Criticizes Borah**

"I feel perfectly satisfied, after my trip through the country," the speaker asserted, "that the American farmer is not taking the Senator very seriously. He posed for altogether too many years as a great advance agent, a great Progressive from the wide-open spaces of the West talking for everything that is high and lofty. The evidence today pretty clearly indicates that he is more interested in the success of his party than he is in the vindication of any principles that he ever espoused."

"He did not always think so much of Mr. Hoover. He was not so kind to him only a comparatively few years ago. He did not have that warmth and affection and that devotion and that loyalty. He had a different idea of him when he was Food Administrator than he has today when he is the candidate of his party."

This, as he charged, diverging position of Mr. Borah's was used by Governor Smith to again emphasize his approval of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, an equalization foe advocate, for whose support the Democrats are angling.

**Seeks Lowden's Support**

"On the record, one is a politician, and the other is a statesman," Governor Smith said. "Let the American people make the distinction. For

myself, I think that Governor Lowden is the statesman."

Dr. Hubert Work, Republican national chairman, as well as Mr. Borah, were assailed by Governor Smith in his discussion of the Salt Creek leases; the former for renewing the Sinclair lease and the latter, again, as Governor Smith charged, for reversing himself.

"A man talks a little bit different sometimes in the spring of the year than he does in the fall," Governor Smith observed. "Last spring down at Washington Senator Borah borrowed a halo and a pair of wings and he got out in the middle aisle and angel fashion he decreed this terrible behavior on the part of his party. The Senator suggested a conscience fund."

"Recent reports indicate that the conscience fund received donations to the tune of \$136. However small as the amount was, insignificant as it was, it appeared and quieted the conscience of the Senator, so that today he is pleading for support of the Republican Party, stigma or no stigma."

**On Salt Creek Ruling**

Governor Smith held that the Attorney-General's ruling on Salt Creek was tendered at this time because of the insistence of Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, one of the oil investigators, and certain newspapers.

The administration of the Veterans Bureau under President Harding was also denounced by Governor Smith. He said that he had been informed that Republican elector supervisors in New York had attempted to prevent former soldiers in the Tappan Lake Sanatorium from registering this year.

The Republican Party and Mr. Hoover were accused by Governor Smith of being aligned with the waterpower interests in opposing public ownership and operation. "They gave their moral consent," he said, "to the Sinclair lease, and their moral approval to the out this country, reaching into the very classrooms of our public schools, against public ownership of the great waterpower resources," he said.

On two occasions when Governor Smith mentioned Mr. Borah's name there was loud boos from the audience. The candidate diverged extensively in his spoken speech from his prepared manuscript. In that he discussed briefly his tariff position and made critical comment on the appointments by President Coolidge. Roy O. West to fill Dr. Work's place as Secretary of the Interior. These matters were not mentioned in the delivered speech.

After a several days' rest, Governor Smith will open an eastern tour with a speech in Boston. His plans contemplate addresses in Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, Brooklyn and New York City.

**Assails G. O. P. Record**

Governor Smith, according to his advance text, said, in part: "Let us look into the record for a minute and see if we can find a reason why the platform builders of the Republican convention desired to confine themselves to the present Administration. They gave their moral consent to the present Administration seven and a half years. There is no doubt in my mind that they were endeavoring to get away from the black, disgraceful record of public corruption disclosed in connection with the oil reserves of the last Administration, the administration of the Veterans Bureau and the office of the alien property custodian. The Republican candidate, however, was not in accord with the purpose of the platform builders, because he said that the party could look back with satisfaction on the record of the last seven and a half years."

"It is true that certain operations with regard to the oil scandal was held by the American people in 1924. The Republican Party in that year was successful in inducing the electorate to believe that the guilt was personal and that the responsibility for it should fall upon unfaithful members of the party entrusted with high public office."

"However, since the last presidential election, Senator Walsh of Montana has brought to the public attention the fact that a large part of the money growing out of the oil scandal found its way into the treasury of the Republican National Committee, and Liberty Bonds coming from oil operators were exchanged with prominent members of the party for their checks as a contribution to meet the deficit in the Republican campaign chest. The effect of this testimony was to bring the responsibility right to the leaders of the party. The bonds were offered by no less a person than the chairman of the Republican National Committee."

**Borah Borrows Halo**

"Here we have Senator Borah again assuming an attitude in the spring of the year and an entirely different one in the fall of the year. Last winter, during the session of the United States Senate, Senator Borah borrowed a halo and a pair of wings and, standing on the floor of the Senate, said:

"No political party is responsible as a party for the wrong transaction of individual members who in secret betray it. But when the transaction becomes known to the party, it must necessarily become responsible if it fails to repudiate the transaction and return the fruits thereof."

"I have been a fairly close student of what took place. I have no recollection that the President or any prominent official of the Republican Party used any language to repudiate the transaction, and certainly they have not returned the fruits of it. Senator Borah himself suggested a conscience fund and ventured the opinion that there were plenty of Republicans who would be glad to contribute from \$1 up in order to clear their party of this humiliating stigma. I refer to it as a conscience fund. The amount required to remove the stigma from the Republican Party was \$250,000."

**Got \$136 for Fund**

"When it came to the conscience fund, widely heralded by the winged apostle of reform, lo, the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. Instead of \$250,000, they got \$136. That apparently satisfied the Sen-

ator, because he is now on the stump vigorously advocating the retention in power of the Republican Party, stigma or no stigma."

"Dr. Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, only yesterday said:

"The people are tired of hearing of these oil leases."

The chairman of the Republican National Committee told the truth, but he could have gone a little further; he could have said they are not only tired but they are disgusted."

"Let me say a word to you about water power. The country's waterpower possibilities are practically the very last of our great natural resources that have not fallen into the hands of private monopoly. It is the contention of the Democratic Party that the waterpower resources belong to the people and should never be alienated, and should be developed under public ownership and under public control to the benefit of a public agency, whether state or federal, may be in a position by supplying the energy under contract to fix the rates to the ultimate consumer, and also to provide for its just and equitable distribution."

**Favors Public Ownership**

"The Democratic Party has taken the big, broad, progressive view of developing electrical energy from water power, the Republican Party, on the other hand, bowing in obedience before the power trust, evades the issue by no definite program, and the Republican candidate in his speech of acceptance refers to it so vaguely that nobody understands his position."

Then recently speaking at Elizabethton, in the State of Tennessee, he made some mention of dangerous and destructive doctrines in relation to this problem. I can spell nothing from his language except opposition to public development and public ownership of water power. He has aligned themselves with the great interests that seek to wrest this last resource from the hands of the people themselves."

"Boulder Dam, with its great possibilities for electrical energy, remains undeveloped. Muskegon, constructed with government funds during the war and capable of building up a large section of the country by the production of electrical energy at reasonable prices, is standing idle."

Development of our inland waterways is promised every four years by the Republican Party, and 1928 sees us without even a plan, not to speak of a development, and so far as these arteries of trade and commerce are concerned, the record of the present Administration is the guarantee of what we may expect from another Republican Administration."

**Problem of Prohibition**

"It is a matter of common knowledge throughout the length and breadth of this land that the Republican Party in the last seven and a half years has entirely closed its eyes to the problem of prohibition. Its record is one of double dealing and of double crossing. It has attempted to keep its eyes closed to the problem of prohibition. It has tried to be dry among the dries and wet among the wets. I have the testimony of a Republican official that it was used for Republican patronage purposes."

"As to the fundamentals of the problem, the Republican Administration, like the ostrich has buried its head in the sand and has assumed that everything is all right. The Republican candidate says it must be worked out constructively. What he means by that no living person can tell. It is a matter of record, however, that no attempt has been made by the Republican Administration to get the problem out in any fashion. While referring to it as a 'noble experiment,' the Republican candidate speaks of the grave abuses that have crept into its administration. This is nothing on the record that indicates that the Republican Party has done a single thing in the last 7½ years to eradicate these abuses. If they did anything, they helped to promote them by the character of the men that they insisted, for patronage purposes, be charged with the enforcement of this law."

**Cannot Escape Record**

"This is the record, and they cannot escape it, and this record they offer as a guarantee of what is going to happen in the next four years. The poor, wet, vacillating, broken-down Republican machine is unable to offer a constructive suggestion for the relief of the present intolerable condition."

"Against this I offer to the country a constructive program. 'I have two duties as President with regard to prohibition: To enforce the law as I find it. The American public may rest assured that I take the oath of office as President of the United States on the fourth next March, I will sustain the Constitution and the laws of this country with all the force and all the vigor I am able to bring to my command. My second duty is to advise Congress to repeal what in my opinion is in the best interest of this country. With respect to prohibition, I shall advise an amendment of the Volstead Act that will give a sane, sensible, scientific definition of what constitutes an intoxicant. Thinking people throughout the United States are in accord with the fact that the present definition is a dishonest one and not in keeping with fact or truth. I shall also recommend an amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment that will permit a sovereign state, after an affirmative vote of its people, to dispense alcoholic beverages to its own inhabitants under such regulations as will prohibit its sale in any public place."

**Favors State Control**

"I predicate this recommendation upon the Jeffersonian theory of state rights. I would leave to the dry states the full protection of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. I would, on the other hand, where a majority of all the people of a state demanded it, allow a state to handle the question by itself, under the restrictions and safeguards laid down in my speech of acceptance."

"I believe that in this way we could make this law responsive to the will of the people in the various states of the country, bring back respect for law, promote the cause of real temperance and, at the same time, put an end to the corruption, the lawlessness and the bootlegging which have become so widespread in this land today."

## 'Osio' to Aid Byrd Expedition Obtain Important Radio Data

### New Instrument Measures Time Variation Almost to Millionth of Second

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The Byrd antarctic expedition, now en route to the south pole, will study one of radio's most puzzling problems, it has just been announced here by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. It is the phenomena known as "radio blind spots."

Commander Richard E. Byrd's radio engineers, the announcement said, will conduct extensive experiments in an effort to determine the origin of the phenomena, which make it impossible for powerful wireless transmitters to communicate with certain points, although they can easily reach surrounding and more distant areas.

A device known as the "osio," with which time variations almost to the millionth of a second can be measured, will be the instrument with which these studies will be made. This device was invented by Joseph W. Legg, oscillograph engineer of the Westinghouse company. The experiments will be made under the direction of M. P. Hanson, radio engineer of the Byrd expedition.

These studies will be made, the announcement said, to determine the cause of "blind" spots caused by peculiarities of land configuration, which cannot explain all of them. As the result of years of study, engineers developed the "Heaviside layer," which reflects radio waves as if they were reflected back to the earth.

This stratum has become known as the "Heaviside layer," but its exact character is unknown to engineers. They believe, however, that "blind" spots are caused by the interference of radio waves reflected from the "Heaviside layer" with radio waves passing direct from transmitter to receiver. Long-distance radiocasts

are accomplished, it is believed, not by the direct passage of waves from transmitter to receiver, but by reflection from the "Heaviside layer." In numerous tests with the "osio" it has been estimated, by reckoning the speed of radio waves and the time it takes reflected waves to return to the earth, that the "Heaviside layer" encircles the earth at an average distance of about 350 miles. Because of the behavior of radio waves under certain conditions, a theory has been advanced that at the north or south pole, or possibly both, the layer touches or approaches the earth. Definite confirmation or refutation of this theory is one of the results hoped for from the experiments.

The experiments, according to the announcement, carry the approval of the United States Navy, which is interested in eliminating the "blind" spots which exist at sea as well as on land.

The phenomena of radio echoes, static and fading, which may or may not have a relation to the "Heaviside layer," also will be studied minutely by Mr. Hanson with the "osio." It is thought that when the Byrd party returns home, Mr. Hanson will bring back a comprehensive set of facts on these vexing mysteries of radio science.

The "osio," with which potential values as small as one-hundredth of a volt have been measured, also will record voltages as high as 2,000,000 volts. It is an oscillograph of a design which makes it readily portable, being only a fraction of the size of the conventional laboratory devices for measuring electrical oscillations. Its portability, according to Westinghouse engineers, makes it particularly adapted to use under the conditions which will be encountered in the antarctic.

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

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# ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## In 20th Century Taste

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

ADVENTURE lurks in the great shop of experiments. It is found on the frontiers which race out beyond the limits of tradition into regions uncharted. Not every generation receives the call to an aesthetic adventure, but today all eager eyes and imaginations must catch the vision of an advanced frontier in art—an uncharted region blooming with fresh forms, vibrant with new rhythms, bathed in the refreshing harmonies of a new morning.

When Europe was born again in the fourteenth century, art and craftsmanship labored together for one end and with undivided glory. This is happening again now, when painters and sculptors are designing furniture, textiles and objects d'art and are suffusing with a gracious quality the necessities of daily life.

Moreover, there has arisen a new intermediary between the artist and the public, the department store. This institution, constantly multiplying its contacts with life at large, is, in many instances, acting as an educator. It is important, exhibiting and selling the work of those European countries which are among the first of the vanguard; and it is employing American designers for the invention of such modern interiors as express American habits and feeling.

Ruhlman Dominates Again  
During October the firm of B. Altman & Co., New York, is holding an exposition nicely named an "Exhibition of Twentieth Century Taste." It shows entire rooms by Ruhlman, Dominique and Leleu and two furniture groups by Crevel & Jallot, all Frenchmen. Six American interiors are by W. T. Benda, C. B. Falls, Ruth Campbell, Steel Savage, Oscar Bach and Robert Reid Macguire. There are also some "little shops" where are displayed imported accessories for the home and wardrobe.

In the architectural plan for the layout, which has been executed with considerable sweep by Mr. Macguire, one drifts first to the dining room, done by Ruhlman, already made familiar to the New York public by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by R. H. Macy & Co. and by Lord & Taylor, as the designer of luxe.

In the Altman interior one finds him, as ever, characterized by sumptuous pieces of rare woods and those ivory inlays and ornaments which with him are almost a personal signature, an autograph.

The walls of his dining rooms are covered with a dark silver damask, showing formalized floral designs in glowing red. The magnificent sideboard and the cabinet of walnut burl are diapered with ivory inlays and adorned with silver mounts. The table, folding once into a rectangle, rests upon a splendidly curved support, which sweeps up from a stand-like some widely opening tulip and echoes the feeling of the forms in the wall covering.

A screen of red leather and gold lacquer presenting an abstract design of great interest is the dominant accessory. It might have been better to exclude, for the sake of consistency, the pictorial ornaments—such, for instance, as a silver group of two dancing girls—which have found their way into the room.

Shark's Skin and Silver  
A room of satisfactory consistency and subtle color is the living room by Dominique—a name adopted by two associated designers, André Domin and Marcel Genevieve.

Here is played an arresting melody in the purple scale. It makes broad use of magenta, flows into lavender and mauve, fades into pink, strikes an interesting chord with yellow-brown and ties all the tints together by a faint-colored carpet. A square rug has the same faint, with rose patterns. Pale, ash-colored furniture built of walnut has been treated in behalf of a paleness which corresponds with the walls, sheathed from top to bottom in faint yellow wood.

The furniture is small, and of elegant simplicity, given particular distinction by the paneling of the cabinets in shark's skin. This pebbly gray leather is echoed in tone by the corrugated silver framework at the windows and by silver mounts and ornaments. There is a clever ceiling lighting in the form of two illuminated bands of glass which pass around the entire room.

Versatile Americans Exhibit Ventures  
The peacock-colored medallions are delightful and sparkling notes in the furniture of Mr. Benda's dining room. Mr. Fall has used his knowledge of Chinese art to develop some interest-

ing forms in a dining room, all the pieces of which are enameled a luminous pink. Despite its insistence, this is charming. His bedroom he derives from Aztec art and is sympathetic. Miss Ruth Campbell's "Poppy Bedroom" is the work of a designer and colorist. The consistency of the petal-like forms appearing and reappearing in the pieces are particularly impressive in the red velvet armchair and the back of the dressing-table seat. The balance of scarlet and green throughout the room is admirable.

Mr. Savage's "Conversation Room" is abrupt, like much interchange of thought. Its dark chairs are upholstered in white moiré, far more startling than delightful. Its walls are a deep cerulean blue, strangely set off by greenish curtains. Mr. Oscar Bach presents an office in metal and leather done with great imagination and mastery of medium.

Attempts to Suggest Music  
The music room by Mr. Macguire is one of the jewels of the exhibit. The walls and woodwork are done in silvery-blue, and great blue globes, like celestial spheres, light it. The superb screen has a blue background and depicts in gold inlay an abstraction of two dancers. The decoration of the grand piano is also highly abstract. A pulsating color, a rhythmic design, makes this ensemble in feeling as well as in name a music room.

The public is indebted to B. Altman & Co. for a magnificent panorama. It reveals accomplishment and it also poses a problem. The problem is to maintain consistency in assembling all the elements of a modernist interior. As yet decorators are timid in their handling of abstract themes. They feel that in order to make a room appear home-like in the new manner, pictorial features must be introduced. On the contrary, these emphasize the strangeness of the modernist conception, and disturb that atmosphere of order and peace which is so potent a factor in the pleasure derived from this contemplative expression of form.

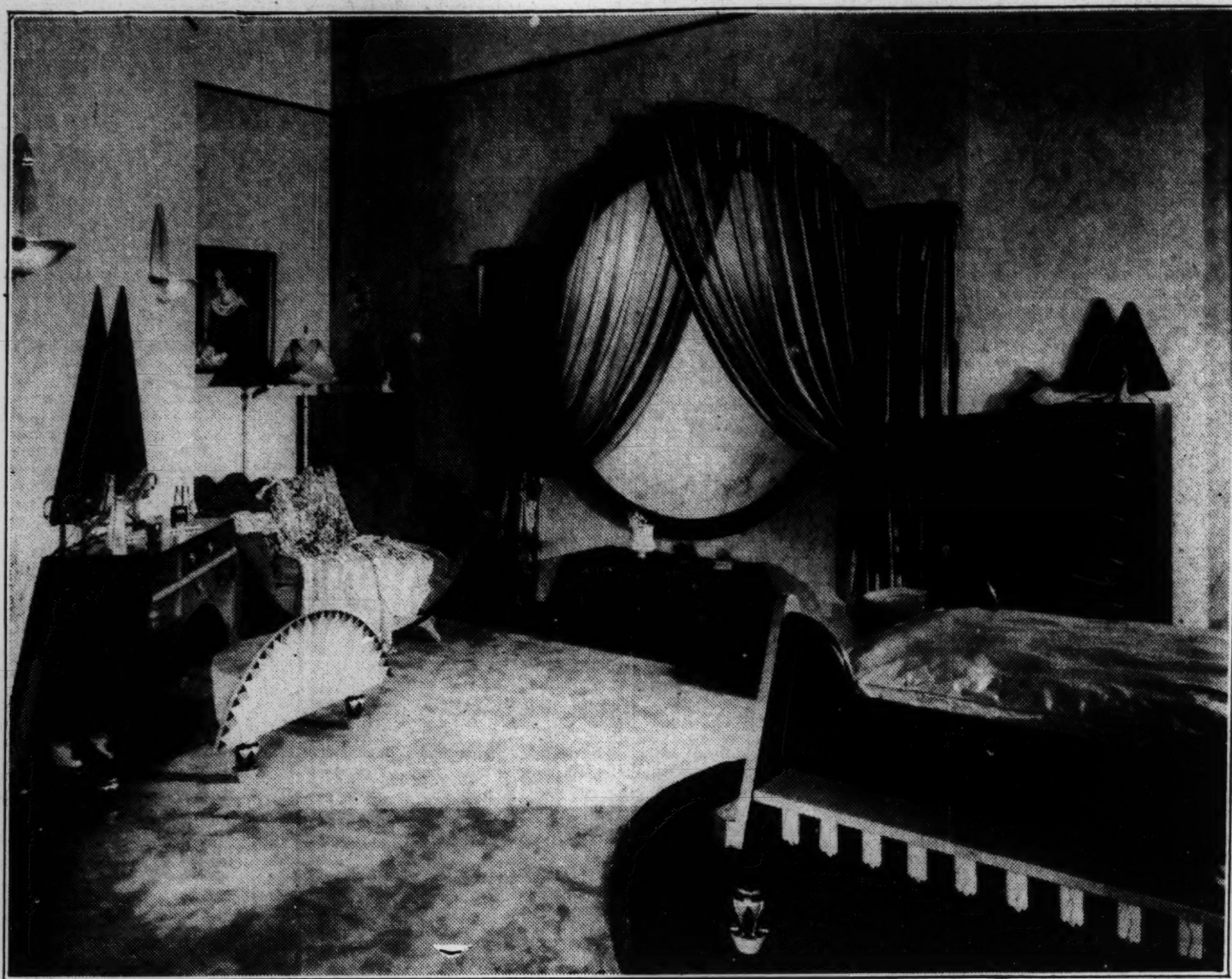
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In Her Poppy Room at the Altman Exhibition in Modern Taste, Ruth Campbell Has Achieved Noteworthy Results by Frequent Repetition of Petal-like Forms and by Well Balanced Use of Scarlet and Green

Courtesy of B. Altman Co.

## Stuart Craftsmen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

OLD household things of the time of the Stuarts, of which I have become the fortunate possessor, have revealed to me, as never before, the genius of the craftsmen of that age.

It is one thing to see an object in a museum. It is quite another, I find, to own it—to touch, admire, examine and speculate on its history whenever I wish.

The Stuart craftsmanship expresses itself in furniture, silver and pewter alike, in large things as in small. Take, as one end of the scale, that much-prized heirloom, a Jacobean court cupboard—the quest of many American collectors, which quite dominates the room it also graces. I confess I cannot be impervious to the sense of stability and atmosphere created by the knowledge that this cupboard was made in the stirring days of James I, has survived 14 kings and queens of England and, with proper care, bids fair to outlast as many more.

Its Major Charm  
Its greatest beauty, however—to its owner at all events—lies in its delicate, dark patina, the glow and sheen loving care; in its superbly seasoned ancient English oak, put together without a single nail; in the marvel of its tooling in grapevine and other designs; above all, in the grave charm and symmetry of the whole. It is big brother to the sober chest of coffer, the fine armchair with the hollyhock inlay, of the same period.

Take, again, at the other end of the scale, this silver Apostle spoon. Its wide, thin, fig-shaped bowl and long, narrow, flatish handle, surmounted by a naïvely-modeled silver gilt figure of the Apostle St. Peter bearing his emblem the key, proclaims it, quite apart from its marking, as having been made in the provinces during the latter part of the reign of the ill-fated Charles I. This other dainty trifle, also, with its silver-gilt top, has a delicate but dignified look all its own, and it is not surprising that it was the favorite christening gift both in Stuart and Tudor times.

A Charles II Charger  
Small wonder if its original owner, as was the case with many of its fellows, carried it about with him on his travels; that its quaint beauty has caused it to be preserved already high 300 years; that many Americans consider their collection of old English silver incomplete without at least one Stuart Apostle spoon.

The indescribable color of the hand-wrought silver, the shape and balance of the bowl, shaft and head, here again display cunning craftsmanship, as do the handsome porringers of the same period.

Take, lastly, this silvery pewter charger of the period of Charles II, patched time and again with new metal behind, showing daylight through three holes, marked and scarred with innumerable scratches, but still a treasure, a shining example of the only "china" known in Restoration times.

Its glory and fitness, even today, after nearly two and a half centuries, still dazzle the eye when it catches the light. They scarcely need the character of the rim, the rose and crown, the well-known ancient pewterer's name, and the microscopic "1679" stamped in the touch-plate to indicate its pedigree.

Truly, that was a craftsman's age! R. G.

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## Old Silver Marks of Many Countries in One Book

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

MANY ponderous volumes have been printed on the subject of marks on old silver found in different countries and many are the difficulties which students meet in their attempts to discover and classify all available data. Rosenberg's four-volume German publication dealing with Continental Hall marks, other than French, is typical of this class of reference books.

Sir Charles Jackson has done a similar service for England and Ireland. The Walpole Society published several years ago a valuable volume on the silversmiths of the American colonies.

A book which has just come to our desk is a compilation of data concerning marks which is found elsewhere only in perhaps a half dozen volumes, American, English, and European. This makes it a highly useful book of reference, more desirable for its compactness and moderate cost than the several publications in English, French and German from which it has drawn. Its title is "Old Silver and Old Sheffield Plate," by Howard Pitcher Okie. The publishers are Doubleday, Doran & Co., and the price is \$15.

In looking over this book with George C. Gebelin, the widely known silversmith and dealer in old silver, he found it highly commendable for the completeness and the arrangement of marks on Continental Plate. These are arranged not only by countries, but by provinces. He finds the list of American silversmiths here to be much longer than that in any previous publication. Evidently Mr. Okie has fresh information concerning many of these names, for the dates he attaches to them differ in many cases from those in the Walpole Society volume.

Other contributions from eager investigators are continually bringing to light fresh facts and occasionally furnishing earlier theories. Mr. Gebelin states that the ground has been hardly scratched for all that. He hopes that every person who can do so will see that new facts which they discover, especially concerning American silversmiths, are passed on to some expert who will properly record them.

It is quite true that American silver of the eighteenth century usually carried no marks except the maker's initials or his name. The de-

gree of purity was supposed to be that of the British sterling quality, or 925-1000 pure. Coin silver, used in making numerous larger articles from about 1800 to the present time, is 900-1000 pure. This difference allows the use of an alloy which adds greatly to the stiffness of the metal.

The absence of date symbols and the lack of official registration of maker's marks are two factors which sometimes make it extremely difficult to confidently designate maker and date in an American example.

In examining the characters found on a certain specimen, the use of a magnifying glass is almost necessary—quite so in many cases. For home use a reading glass may prove satisfactory.

Mr. Okie's volume cannot be considered a popular book, as are many which are written apparently for the entertainment of those who are but mildly interested in collecting. It is far more than that.

It brings within the contents of a single volume practically all that is known concerning the marks which silversmiths have placed on their products for the last 450 years in

Great Britain and from the earliest dates of record in France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Russia, as well as other European countries. It also includes the marks of the makers of Sheffield Plate. As a reference book for the collector or for any public library large or small, we believe it should be and will be heartily welcomed and highly popular.

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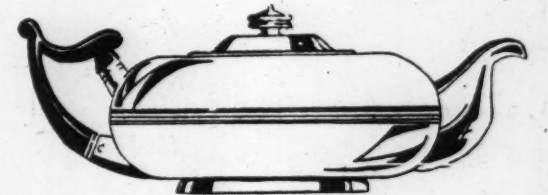
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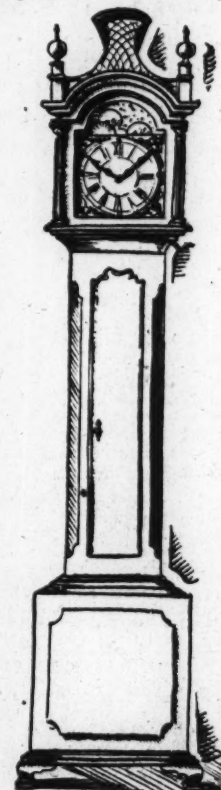
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ALONG with the sumptuous brocades and damasks of the 17th and 18th centuries Italy produced many delightful fabrics of a simpler but no less decorative character, which accorded well with the informal furnishings of the country villa, with old carved walnut commodes and credenze, painted rush-seated chairs and peasant faience. Among these rustic stuffs was the filaticcio woven from the silk of the slightly imperfect cocoons that could not be used for the finer fabrics. Heavy and rather rough in texture, with a mat surface that suggests a stout coarse linen, filaticcio took dyes in the most splendid fashion imaginable. One would really have to turn to old frescoes and to the paintings of the Italian primitives to find colors and combinations of color as bold, as luminous, as audaciously lovely as these.

HERE are the glowing amaranth and fuchsia reds and purples, the ambers and Indian yellows and bright tawny copper browns of an autumnal garden of cockscombs, dahlias and chrysanthemums. Some of them plain, and as satisfying in their color and texture as a good piece of old faience. Others patterned like Renaissance damasks. And still others, more numerous in the collection, brilliantly striped in combinations of cyclamen and cobalt blue, of chrysia and emerald, of wine

color with plum and grape purples and indigos and moss and olive greens. All of them are edged with the old fringes, in many cases beautifully and elaborately knotted. They are very large and their decorative character is of a sort to set off quite as handsomely and appropriately the carved oak of a Jacobean interior as the old walnut of Italy or Spain. They may also be used with splendid effect in the coverings of sofas or chairs.

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# House and Garden

## A Roll Call of Dutch Tulips

Des Moines, Ia.  
Possibly no flower is making a more widespread appeal than does the tulip, for the early spring garden. As its use increases it is proving itself more and more adaptable to a variety of soil and climates. Broadly speaking, the main classes are described as early tulips, (single and double), Parrot Darwin (May-flowering), Bizarre (May-flowering), Rembrandt (May-flowering), Breeder (May-flowering), Single Late Cottage, and Mendel tulips.

The Early Tulip, the first of the tulips to bloom, is best used in the garden as a foreground planting near the edging of a border. The stems are seldom more than six to eight inches in height. The foliage is often rather thick and stinky, and the blossoms rather full and heavy. These tulips often bloom before the snow has entirely disappeared, and they are a pleasing harbinger of spring. "Chrysola" is a lovely large, clear yellow. "La Reue" (called also, "Hohemum") is a soft, pinky rose tinged with buff. It has a large, handsome cuplike blossom, and a firm stem. The tulip is charming when planted with "Mentzelia virginica," the native bluebell. "La Reue" blooms later than many varieties of early tulips, lasting often until some of the Darwins begin to bloom. "Wouwerman" is a rich, dark violet, and "White Hawk," a chaste white. Among the double early tulips there is "Muriel," a fine white and pink, popular for forcing as well as for bedding, also, "Prince of Orange" with a full, large flower of buff orange, and a stiff, short stem.

The "Parrot Tulips" are a very small class, some of the variety looking like sports and they are not offered very generally to the American trade.

**The Darwins**  
Of the Darwin, there are over 100 varieties, with a color range of white, creamy and pale rose varieties, rosy and dark rosy, red and dark red, mauve and pale lilac, purple and deep violet, and maroon, black and dark brown. If choosing just a few, it is indeed difficult to make a selection, among such a wealth of beauty. The Darwins are distinguished by their long stems and stately form, as well as by their great variety of color. There are no yellow Darwins, so if one loves yellow in the spring garden—and who does not?—one must have some of the early and late varieties to furnish this color. Of the first color group of Darwins, "Mingio" is a very beautiful soft pink, the blossom of exquisite form and texture. Margaret (Gretchen) is always a favorite. It is a brilliant, very rose, fragile in quality. Sometimes its stem will drop a little, which only adds to its charm when it is cut and arranged with other blossoms of somewhat deeper hue.

Of the rosy and dark rosy varieties, "Clara Butt" is an early and one of the very loveliest of the true pinks; one might say of it that it is one of the very best varieties of the Darwins. It is a brilliant, rosy pink, with a very long, strong stem, which may bend to the sun quite readily, thus making an apt "charm" to its blossoms. "Psyche" is a soft pink, chaste and delicate. "The Iris" in character and color is almost identical with "Clara Butt." But they form a pleasing contrast when used together. Mrs. Krellage is a carnation rose, a very handsome variety. Of the red and dark red varieties there is also a wide choice, and the glorious blossoms are available. If it is a man's garden, he will be sure to enjoy these. "Farncombe Sanders" is a brilliant, clear red, with a handsome, upright base. This is a very showy flower on a tall, sturdy stem. "Pride of Haarlem" is also a handsome variety, its color has less depth than "Farncombe Sanders." Some catalogues describe it as cerise-scarlet.

**Later Blooms**  
The mauve and pale lilac varieties are charming when planted near the pinks. "Bleu Aimable" is a blueish heliotrope, most distinctive, and blooming later than most Darwins. "Dreum" is a mauve and heliotrope, with a velvet texture and all that its name signifies. "Euterpe" is a delicate shade of lilac-mauve, pale at the edges, and "Rev. H. Ewbank" is a pale heliotrope-lilac with a margin of gray.

Of the purple and deep purple varieties, "Morales" is a rich deep violet, like the velvet purple of pansies, while "Viking" is still deeper in tone, a flower of unusual size. These purples are charming combined with the lighter mauves and soft pinks. "Pais" is an outstanding beauty among the mauve and pale lilac varieties. It is blackish purple with a large flower, and a strong, upright stem.

For one who enjoys the exotic in a garden, or in a flower arrangement indoors, "Bizarre Tulips" (also May-flowering) will make an apt choice. These old-fashioned tulips are striped, feathered and blotched, violet, purple and black on a yellow ground. There are almost a dozen varieties offered to the trade.

The "Rembrandt Tulips" include the almost 25 varieties. They are a magnificent strain of May-flowering tulips, sometimes spoken of as "broken" Darwins. They have striped, feathered and blotched flowers, much superior to the old Bydoemen Tulips.

**The Breeders and Cottage**  
The "Breeder Tulips" (May-flowering) are an old-fashioned strain, and there are a great many charming varieties offered. The colors are most unusual and among them we find a good many of the so-called art shades, bronzy-yellow, coppery-bronze, plum-violet, etc. "Apricot" is a handsome coppery-bronze with a yellow center.

In the last class, Single Late Cottage (May-flowering) tulips, there are about 100 beautiful blossoms from which to choose. If one's garden plot is limited in area, it is most difficult to make a selection. The Cottage tulips usually are more delicate in form and color than the Darwin and Breeder. To the contrary, however, "Boadicea" has an extra large flower, of light mauve-bronze, shaded with pink. "Bouton d'Or" (Ida, Golden Bells) is a very fine clear, deep, golden-yellow, with a black center. "John Ruskin" is a veritable treasure, its color so transparent and indefinable that it is like a bit of rare, old glass, or a piece of old pink lustre was shed

over with salmon and yellow. "Mornlight" is all that is name indicates, a large flower of pale yellow. Mrs. Keightley (Gesperina lutea pallida), one of the few fragrant tulips, is primrose yellow. "Mrs. Moon" is a fine flower and one of the best of the late yellow tulips. "Retro flexa" is much like a lily in form. Its petals are pointed and tinged with yellow. "Vitelina" is cream colored. "The Paven" is dove colored, quiet in tone, and charming to use with tulips of more vivid coloring.

Mendel tulips are a new strain obtained by crossing Duc Van Thol tulips with Darwins and offering many new and unusual colors. Almost 20 varieties are offered and they are recommended for early forcing (December). Out of doors they are said to flower the same time as early tulips. Thus far they are very expensive. Their color,



In the Garden at Ilmington Manor, an English Estate.

## Choice Shrubs for Porch Foundations

TO THE porch foundation appropriate shrub plantings are quite as indispensable as are flower borders to the lawn. They relieve any hard angular lines and lend a softening, well-balanced and interesting effect that is, undeniably, one of the best attractions of the home. A careful selection of shrubs will bring to the premises varieties that will present a charming appearance throughout the entire year.

Since at most porches a complete and dense shady condition exists only a portion of each day, and since even the varieties of shrubs of the most strictly shade-place varieties will succeed, although partially shaded providing there is sufficient light to enable the wood to become thoroughly ripened before winter sets in, a wide and satisfying choice is offered to select from. For relatively dense shade the list is even more extensive.

As a basis on which to make a selection, then, one who is planning a porch foundation planting might formulate the safe and simple rule of choosing from two separate groups, namely (Group 1), the shady-place varieties, and (Group 2) those succeeding best in partially sunny and exposed situations.

**Group 1**  
Enkianthus Japonicus: This dwarf growing shrub is particularly charming in the autumn when its small foliage assumes a brilliant orange-marked with red coloring, a sharp and striking contrast to black berry-like fruit. In early spring numerous umbels of pure white Andromeda-like flowers, often offering cheery messages of spring.

Albia Chinensis Grandiflora: Of exceedingly graceful habit is this small foundation shrub. Its shiny dark green foliage sets off to advantage the small white, lilac-tinted, heather-like flowers. It blooms untiringly throughout the summer and early fall and its foliage, hardy, intrepid, stays on weeks after winter comes.

Cotoneasters: These lovely evergreen shrubs are particularly desirable on account of their graceful habit of growth, their neat evergreen foliage and gay fruits. Both the Franchetti and the Horizontalis are charming species. The Franchetti puts out long gracefully arched branches, foliage light green amongst which orange-yellow berries glow warmly. The Horizontalis is low growing, dwarfish, of dark green foliage. In the autumn the leaves go crimson, scarlet fruits come, and there is satisfying color deep into the winter.

Berberis Thunbergii: Planted irregularly 18 inches apart, with a few plants of the Azalea Amoena dotted here and there in front, Berberis Thunbergii produces a beautiful effect. It is perfectly hardy in almost any locality.

Azalea Amoena: This is indeed a little gem, evergreen in the latitude of Philadelphia and southward. In late spring the plants are all cheerily alive with rosy-crimson flowers. Verruculosa (Warty Barkberry): A handsome spreading barberry with shiny-leaved foliage, light green above, glaucous underneath, turning in winter rich red and bronze tones. Spring gives it bright yellow flowers, full lustrous violet-blue fruits. It is best planted in a protected place.

Hydrangea Arborescens: Grandiflora (Snowball) Hydrangea is a handsome American shrub 4 to 8 feet tall; its leaves are bright green,

range and size will make them a splendid addition to the spring garden.

In selecting one's tulip bulbs for fall planting, the matter may first resolve itself into a consideration of color. The appeal which color makes is purely a matter of personal feeling. One finds that the strong colors of the spectrum, "clear yellow, low, blue and red, are most difficult to place. After a long cold winter, however, if our winter landscape has been drab, we may feel the need of strong colors to offset this drabness. It seems more fitting to use these deep, brilliant colors in the spring, when they suggest the warmth and freshness of a new season, than in the hot summer months, when cooler colors are more satisfying. Possibly no other single flower has the wide range of color that is afforded by the tulip and no other flower can add the brilliance to the spring flower garden that is lavished by the tulip.

## FILLING THE BIRD BATH

Shiro-sangai is considered by many critics as the choicest of the white tulips. Its guards are lily-cupped, milk-white. The central tube of the petals is covered with a cresting with gold, an enhancing touch that wins the heart.

Yoochi-no-tsuki is a lovely white flower, sometimes flushed pink. Its anthers are cream colored. It often measures six to eight inches across.

Fuji-no-mine is another charming white variety, very large and free flowering and possesses an individual grace and distinction which give it class. Its white outer petals are deeply cupped to hold compactly the center of rich cream color.

Haku-sei-koh is a winsome white variety, somewhat size compact, glistening white guards form a saucer to catch and hold the center sprays of pale gold.

**Reds**  
Rashomon vies, in color charm, with all other Japanese peonies. Emphatic in color, it is a lovely, velvety, crimson and gold. The chrysanthemum-like center of solerino is noticeably marked with old gold; the guard is two-rowed, pure crimson in color. The incurved outer petals added capably to the business of acting as a supporting cup to the mound center.

Puyajo shows broad, rounded, dull mahogany colored, velvety-textured guard petals. Its petals are fine, curly and densely set, garnet color, curiously tipped and streaked with light bronze.

**Pink Shades**  
Rose of Nippon: Masses of brilliant flowers, normally six inches across; it is a desirable choice for the lover of the pink and rose tones. It is equally lovely for cutting and for landscape effect. The guard is very deep rose, the center rose enriched by carmine and pointed up with countless touches of silver and gold. Some of the centers are attractively tufted.

Nana-henge-shibori: A rather lovely deep rose shade revealing, when fully matured, a variegated central zone of gold and carmine-red. At this stage the guards reflex and display contrasting streaks of green and yellow.

Fuji-zome-goromo: Satiny, wistaria-pink, velvety-textured guard petals. Its petals are fine, curly and densely set, garnet color, curiously tipped and streaked with light bronze.

**Combinations**  
By using all of the above subjects and grouping them, preferably in a border of irregular outline and arranging them according to their habit of growth, surprisingly beautiful effects can be obtained.

**Group 2**  
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora is a charming shrub to set at the end of a porch or path. There is not much distance between the floor of the porch and the ground, as it is not impatient at pruning and can be cut back to within three eyes of the previous season's growth. This, of course, is a wide and satisfying choice. It is undoubtedly the most popular variety of hydrangea and one of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. The great composite flower heads built up of innumerable flat marginal florets. When fully expanded the lace panicles are snow-white but soon take on a handsome tinge of bronze on the exposed sides.

Dutzias Gracilis: A small shrub rarely exceeding two feet tall, with slender, often arching, branches set thickly with attractive bright green leaves 1 to 2 inches long. The leaves are interestingly rough on the upper surface.

**Enkianthus Japonicus:** This dwarf growing shrub is particularly charming in the autumn when its small foliage assumes a brilliant orange-marked with red coloring, a sharp and striking contrast to black berry-like fruit. In early spring numerous umbels of pure white Andromeda-like flowers, often offering cheery messages of spring.

Albia Chinensis Grandiflora: Of exceedingly graceful habit is this small foundation shrub. Its shiny dark green foliage sets off to advantage the small white, lilac-tinted, heather-like flowers. It blooms untiringly throughout the summer and early fall and its foliage, hardy, intrepid, stays on weeks after winter comes.

Cotoneasters: These lovely evergreen shrubs are particularly desirable on account of their graceful habit of growth, their neat evergreen foliage and gay fruits. Both the Franchetti and the Horizontalis are charming species. The Franchetti puts out long gracefully arched branches, foliage light green amongst which orange-yellow berries glow warmly. The Horizontalis is low growing, dwarfish, of dark green foliage. In the autumn the leaves go crimson, scarlet fruits come, and there is satisfying color deep into the winter.

Berberis Thunbergii: Planted irregularly 18 inches apart, with a few plants of the Azalea Amoena dotted here and there in front, Berberis Thunbergii produces a beautiful effect. It is perfectly hardy in almost any locality.

Azalea Amoena: This is indeed a little gem, evergreen in the latitude of Philadelphia and southward. In late spring the plants are all cheerily alive with rosy-crimson flowers.

Verruculosa (Warty Barkberry): A handsome spreading barberry with shiny-leaved foliage, light green above, glaucous underneath, turning in winter rich red and bronze tones. Spring gives it bright yellow flowers, full lustrous violet-blue fruits. It is best planted in a protected place.

Hydrangea Arborescens: Grandiflora (Snowball) Hydrangea is a handsome American shrub 4 to 8 feet tall; its leaves are bright green,

## Japanese Peonies, Single in Effect but as If in Process of Doubling

JAPANESE peonies are not very generally known to the American public but wherever established they are awakening great interest and enthusiasm. The opened flowers are of extra wide spread; a mounted cushion-like center of stamens and anthers that have developed to such an extent that they are really narrow, twisted petals, nestle tenderly in the hollow of a saucer formed of one or more layers of large, slightly cupped guard petals, an enchanting arrangement. The effect is that of a single peony in the process of doubling. Romantically characteristic of the Japanese, quaint and chimerical names have been given the flowers, adding still further to their great charm. As examples, "Yoochi-no-tsuki," translated, meaning "Shadow of Moon in a Rippled Pool"; "Rashomon" ("A Devil Castle"); "Fuyajo" ("A Sleepless Castle"); "Fuji-no-mine" ("Top of the Fuji Mountain"); "Fuji-zome-goromo" ("A Wistaria Colored Gown"); "Nana-henge-shibori" ("A Striped Color"); "Oki-no-nami" ("Waves in the far-off Sea"); "Haku-sei-koh" ("A White Star Light"); "Kara-ori-nishiki" ("Name of a Beautiful Cloth"); et cetera.

**White Varieties**  
Shiro-sangai is considered by many critics as the choicest of the white tulips. Its guards are lily-cupped, milk-white. The central tube of the petals is covered with a cresting with gold, an enhancing touch that wins the heart.

Yoochi-no-tsuki is a lovely white flower, sometimes flushed pink. Its anthers are cream colored. It often measures six to eight inches across.

Fuji-no-mine is another charming white variety, very large and free flowering and possesses an individual grace and distinction which give it class. Its white outer petals are deeply cupped to hold compactly the center of rich cream color.

Haku-sei-koh is a winsome white variety, somewhat size compact, glistening white guards form a saucer to catch and hold the center sprays of pale gold.

**Reds**  
Rashomon vies, in color charm, with all other Japanese peonies. Emphatic in color, it is a lovely, velvety, crimson and gold. The chrysanthemum-like center of solerino is noticeably marked with old gold; the guard is two-rowed, pure crimson in color. The incurved outer petals added capably to the business of acting as a supporting cup to the mound center.

Puyajo shows broad, rounded, dull mahogany colored, velvety-textured guard petals. Its petals are fine, curly and densely set, garnet color, curiously tipped and streaked with light bronze.

**Pink Shades**  
Rose of Nippon: Masses of brilliant flowers, normally six inches across; it is a desirable choice for the lover of the pink and rose tones. It is equally lovely for cutting and for landscape effect. The guard is very deep rose, the center rose enriched by carmine and pointed up with countless touches of silver and gold. Some of the centers are attractively tufted.

Nana-henge-shibori: A rather lovely deep rose shade revealing, when fully matured, a variegated central zone of gold and carmine-red. At this stage the guards reflex and display contrasting streaks of green and yellow.

Fuji-zome-goromo: Satiny, wistaria-pink, velvety-textured guard petals. Its petals are fine, curly and densely set, garnet color, curiously tipped and streaked with light bronze.

**Combinations**  
By using all of the above subjects and grouping them, preferably in a border of irregular outline and arranging them according to their habit of growth, surprisingly beautiful effects can be obtained.

**Group 1**  
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range and size will make them a splendid addition to the spring garden.

are broadly rounded, two-layered, in color wistaria pink; the cushion is pure gold, toned warmly toward the base with the coral pink.

Oki-no-nami: A three-toned beauty pale hydrangea pink, peach and cream. Visualize the charming arrangement—a full, fine cut center of

of beautiful gardens are conducted at the height of the blooming season.

"The members participate in the Annual Flower Show and are today sponsoring a movement for the preservation of a beautiful tract of woody land for a park.

"With nearly 300 enthusiastic garden fans working to make our village a beautiful garden spot, our goal should be comparatively easy, and every home in our community should have its garden spot.

"What cannot such a group accomplish if they will? Besides the joy of the delight of working in a garden and the rare friendships formed with one another. Whenever garden fans meet, there is established a bond of warm human sympathy and a universal brotherhood.

"Samuel Penrock said. Give us more flower lovers, and that way we can help elevate mankind, bring about an increase of peace in the world. And Abraham Lincoln said, 'I would like to have men say of me when I am gone, that where I found a thistle I plucked it and planted instead a flower.'

"The Glen Elyn Garden Club purposes to pluck the thistle and plant the flower, and thus do their bit toward elevating mankind and bring about peace in the world."

**Daffodils Like Sandy Loam**  
Deep, cool, well-drained sandy loam, in a semi-shaded part of the garden is desirable for daffodils. Manure should not be used so that it will come in contact with the bulb. The general rule for planting daffodils is to cover the bulbs, about four inches, or twice its own size, and approximately six inches apart. Daffodils may be planted between July and November, the earlier the better. The more root growth made before winter, the larger the flower. The Giant Trumpet forms are very popular and add a striking note to the early spring garden. One of the earliest varieties to bloom is "King Alfred," a tall, large flower of rich golden yellow, with a frilled trumpet and large perianth. It is a superb variety for the pot and border culture. Another large flower is Van Waveren's giant. These huge blossoms are held aloft on a very sturdy stem. The chalice cup varieties, or medium-sized trumpets, include some of the loveliest types. All force well in pots, flourish in the garden and are especially adapted to naturalizing in the grass.

"Homemakers, both men and women, are today striving for a better understanding of gardens and knowledge of the plants to be grown therein. The evening chapter gives the opportunity for the husband and wife to study together and plan together the home garden."

"Each chapter of the Glen Elyn Garden Club is named for a flower; for instance, the Iris Chapter, the Scilla and the Rose Chapters. The evening chapter is known as the Aster Chapter. It has now a membership of 80, and a waiting list which will without doubt mean that a new evening group will have to be organized within the year."

The Aster Chapter meets once a month, usually in the Community House, to discuss garden topics; how to plan a garden, soil conditions, fertilizers, color harmony, etc. At each meeting five new flowers are presented, either garden or native plants found in woods or meadow, and the name, habits and peculiarities of the flower are discussed. And thus, by the close of the year, the members are familiar with a large variety of plants.

"At each meeting an authority on some garden topic is present to give the members technical and practical advice, to help them gain a deeper love and knowledge for flowers and to encourage them to study gardens of their own. Then again tours

**"Garden Orchids"**  
"Decidedly Different from Other Tru" 50 Spanish Iris Bulbs (true bulbs, not roots or corms). \$2.00 postpaid—un-named varieties. Hardy—they will grow like wild flowers. Ask for catalogue.

**GEO. LAWLER, Bulb Grower**  
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

**Gladiolus Bulbs**  
100 Nice Bulbs for \$1.00 SHANKS' CENTURY COLLECTION

100 fine blooming size bulbs postpaid for \$1.00. We have the best of New Hampshire and more than 100,000 acres of Gladiolus Bulbs in our own fields. This is our reason for making this extremely liberal offer.

We know the objectives people generally have to buying most advertised collections of Gladiolus Bulbs. We exercise the same care in putting up and marketing our advertised collections as we do our named varieties. Each and every collection is carefully selected from our lines of named varieties and includes from 12 to 15 of our popular named varieties. In proportion to insure an array of beautiful shades and colors. Order this wonderful collection now, don't delay.

**NAMED VARIETIES**  
If interested in named varieties ask for our special list naming extreme low prices for full delivery.

**SHANK FARM & GARDENS**  
DES MOINES, IOWA

**Boxed Darwin Tulip Bulbs**  
Suitable as Gifts  
Will be a credit in any garden.

20 Bulbs, 60c Postpaid

Choice of 6 colors, very crimson, salmon pink, bright rose, rosy pink, brown, lavender or mixed.

**PEREY SEED CO.**  
Successors—Fiske Seed Co.  
12 and 13 Faneuil Hall S.  
BOSTON, MASS.

**Address**  
SHANK FARM & GARDENS  
DES MOINES, IOWA

**Watson Sterling Prize Contest**  
A simple and fascinating letter-writing contest is being conducted by us to determine the preferences of American women in sterling silver tableware designs.

**The Watson Co.**  
Silverware for over 50 years.  
Dept. 14, Antelope, Mass.

peach-pink and cream stamens cupped cozily in the hydrangea pink guards.

Japanese peonies may be successfully planted any time in the fall before the ground freezes. They will grow in any well drained situation where the sun shines at least half the day, provided the soil is rich in plant food. It is good cultural practice to divide and transplant old clumps after five or six years. Late in the fall the tops of old plants should be cut close to the ground.

**Garden Path**  
Evening Chapter of This Garden Club Includes Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
Chicago

SOMETHING new in garden clubs has proved a pronounced success in the Midwest. It is the evening chapter of the Glen Elyn (Ill.) Garden Club. The Aster Chapter, as it is called, is one of four chapters which are calling out to home owners in this pretty Chicago suburb of 7000 people to glean a love for flowers and gardens and thus to help beautify the community.

The Garden Club movement is the most popular movement of the day," states Mrs. Abbie S. Kendall, president of the Glen Elyn Garden Club, who explains the work of the evening chapter for readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Just three years ago, a number of friends met one summer day in a garden bright with blooming flowers. Someone suggested the formation of a garden club, and the idea appealed to that small group so strongly that a week or two later a garden club was organized with 12 members.

"In a few short weeks the membership grew to 60, and it was evident that the club would soon lose its charm if the membership was not limited. There is a closer intimacy in the smaller group and the meetings may more easily be held in the homes or gardens, thus enhancing the interest and pleasure of its members.

"On the other hand, since the object of the club is the advancement of gardening, development of home grounds, community beautifying and aiding in the protection of forests, wild flowers and birds, how could membership be refused to those wishing to work for the accomplishment of this purpose?

"Therefore, it was decided in Glen Elyn to have several garden clubs or chapters organized under one board of directors. The plan proved a wise one and two new chapters were organized within the year.

The following year, the men of the community became interested in the project and began to ask for a garden club for men. In order to meet this new demand, a successful chapter was organized, its membership composed of both men and women, holding its meetings in the evening.

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## Feeding Deciduous Trees

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER, F. R. H. S.

WHY should shade trees be expected to thrive on insufficient food? Yet there are thousands of tree owners who do not realize that the trees under their care need special help because



# Music News of the World

## Music and the Radio

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Light is breaking in the rooms where concert managers work. The sun begins to have a chance at the panes, the air finds entrance at the sashes, the windows. The traditional darkness of the office vestibule has been dispelled and the classic dinginess of the inner sanctum has been brightened away.

All because of the vast popularization of the art of sound that has been brought about by the devices of electric engineers; or, the shortest way of saying it, on account of the radio.

This shining aspect is true of the suite which William Murray, representing the interests of Arthur Judson, contrives messages in tone for the millions; and no less so of the one in which George Engles thinks up programs for dispensation across land and sea. Until the other day, I was unaware of what either Mr. Murray or Mr. Engles looked like, except under a lamp of some sort; and, although I have had the pleasure of knowing them for a number of years, I seem to have made their real acquaintance for the first time, calling on them in their character of radio musical directors in their new quarters, Mr. Murray's in West Fifty-seventh Street and Mr. Engles' on Fifth Avenue.

### Music and Mechanics

Now if the reproduced form of singing and playing which the electricians provide remains popular, I presume these two men will enjoy for a good while the illumination that falls upon their desks from the natural sky. But there is no telling. Only a little while ago, the wide world seemed about to become an audience for symphonic music. Convincingly so, at such a rate were orchestras being developed in the motion picture theaters. Now the nations are hearing their Beethoven under other auspices than those of the screen; and with what constancy, time will show. Possibly the thing that causes the attention of the public through chance and change is not so much musical art as mechanical ingenuity.

One explanation today and another tomorrow; and whatever happens next, here are Mr. Murray and Mr. Engles, men versed, each after his own fashion, in concert management, occupying chairs the polish of which gleams like the morning. They are radio-prosperous, and so are the

numerous performers whose comings and goings they govern; the one, from his location high up in Steinway Hall and the other, from his at the front of the National Broadcasting Company's building. Mr. Murray can scarcely be called a man of overflowing speech. He is more for the give and take of conversation than for the solo talk of interview. Himself a journalist formerly, he is as ready to hear another person's opinion as he is to declare his own. Inquire of him to the point, he answers to the point, and there he stops.

"What are you, who have always associated with artists of the first renown, doing here," I asked him, "amongst performers who are but slightly known?"

"If the great men and women of music," he answered, "did their work as well as these smaller ones do, we should have higher concert and recital standards than we do at present."

"That from an observer who has attended all important musical presentations in New York the last 10 years and more, and many in European cities besides, caused me to wonder. No more questions, I resolved to follow him around, should I be permitted, with a view to making out what he meant. To a brief call on him in the daytime, therefore, I added a tour of the radio studios with him at night.

### Competently Done

First, we went to a place where people were taking turns addressing the grand audience of the counties, some vocally, others instrumentally; and surely enough, they were executing their tasks in most competent fashion. Many of the singers were submitting to the public ear what struck me as trash-commercial triviality which I hardly thought could, but for the good phrasing of the melodies and the clear enunciation of the words, hold anyone's attention long.

At once I got the force, nevertheless, of Mr. Murray's remark. The singers were compelled, by their own technical knack, to make their music impressive. They stood for no historic idea, there being none to stand for, save that of some manufacturing concern's trade-mark. Obeying, then, the dictates of no artistic past, they out and out expressed themselves. They gave an effect, accordingly, of being singing as what a recitalist who appears on the platform and interprets the "Erlking" by rule from 100 years handed down.

We hastened to another place, to be in time for transmission of scenes from "Samson and Delilah" to the power station. The waiting room was not certain members of the cast. No dressing up in heavy theatrical togery, no compulsion to portray a character by paint and pantomime, they had only to sing. And when the clock handle turned the hour, sing they did. Here, a high type of music under consideration, I had to grant the force of Mr. Murray's comment again.

### The Economic Side

In regard to Mr. Engles, I found him, the day I saw him in the glint of mahogany, preferring to sustain the cause with words; and inasmuch as what he said referred to the economic side of radio performance, illumination was unnecessary. During his career hitherto in the field of management, he has been beset by a large number of youthful sopranos, tenors, baritones, violinists, cellists and pianists who were keen to make their fortune in the concert

hall. As a dealer in first-rate and accredited wares, he could do practically nothing for the unproved, un-certified artists which the aspirants had to offer. Consequently, he has been obliged to let much go to waste that he would have liked to put to use. He has been constrained to advise the slow process of debut and casual small engagement, even for a beginner who, he knew, and who experienced artists assured him, was gifted. Change wrought by the radio, young talent today has an opportunity while undergoing trial, to make at least a temporary "go" of music. In better signification than formerly, conservatory graduates can live on air. In search for wherewith to pay their board-bills, they truly enough succeed in raising the wind.

### A View of the Avenue

Mr. Engles took me on an excursion through the rooms in which he carries on his various departments of administration. Leading me to the one farthest from the door of the main entrance, but still on the front, he bade me look out on the avenue. The window was a perfect loge from which to watch the spectacle of the traffic.

"Ever since I have been in business in New York," said he, "I have wished I were where I could see parades as they pass from downtown up. Here I can get a view of the marching as good as any in the city."

After such manner is light by light beguiled. No concert manager ever wore a happier mien than Mr. Engles, who likes courageous beginnings and triumphant outcomes.

## Regional Bands of Valencia

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

It is possible to draw a parallel between the musical predilections of Catalonia and Valencia. They have similarities due to their geographical position, which has made them neighbors on the Mediterranean. However, among these similarities can be traced characteristic differences. While Catalonia is devoted to the cultivation of vocal music, Valencia (we include the province with the capital) is drawn toward instrumental music.

In Valencia the instrumental bands, with instruments of wood, brass and percussion, are directed by the dozen, as are the "orfeones" (choral societies) of Catalonia. And the performers in both regions, whose numbers thousands, are actuated purely by artistic motives. They are not professionals, and they receive salaries for their services. These motives, in Valencia, are fed by desire to excel, encouraged by the band competitions, organized annually during the summer by the municipality of Valencia. Those who take part in these competitions are laborers and artisans from small towns and insignificant villages. Not only they, but their whole villages are preoccupied with music and nothing else, when they are training for their appearance in the capital. They return successful to the village shares in the triumph; the church bells ring out merrily to celebrate the winning of so precious a prize.

### Privately Supported

Contrary to the practice in the greater part of Spain, the bands are not supported here from municipal funds, but like the "orfeones" are supported or patronized by private societies. At first these societies were often closely connected with political parties, which explains why there were often two bands in the same locality, and how in such cases, each one aspired to cut a finer figure than its rival.

It is about 40 years since the competitions were started by the municipality of Valencia. Since then the struggle has been transferred to the capital, with obvious artistic benefit for the more modest bands. In contact with better trained performers they get out more and prove themselves. In this way these competitions have been and continue to be a source of culture. As a result the musical art of the town has made peaceful penetration into the most remote country places.

The competitions are held in the bull-ring, which is really the only suitable spot, because of its capacity and acoustic properties. There the musicians gather in their hundreds and the audience in thousands. Other bands, such as the Municipal Band of Valencia, take part in these annual events, not as competitors, and have a kind of tutelary effect on their local fellow-artists. Many of these bands are famous in Spain and abroad; the Municipal of the Alhambra, the Band of Madrid; the Municipal Band of Barcelona, the Band of the Republican Guard of Paris, the best known bands from Lisbon and Rome. The benefit derived by the competitors at these fêtes is each time more marked and is seen both in the internal organization of the philharmonic societies and in the quality and variety of their repertory.

Growth of Taste  
What has so pertinently been termed "la gran guitarra de Rossini" (the "great guitar" of Rossini) as applied to the rudimentary orchestral conception usually associated with Italian operas of the first half of the nineteenth century, could also be applied to band music. In those days a style whose elements were the melody of one or more instruments against the background of an ordinary accompaniment was the rule. A cornet "solo," for example, was heard by a casual audience. Recent and beneficial artistic influences have abolished the régime of instrumental virtuosity in these bands, whose structure has been modified thanks to the purifying of taste and the sharpening of sensibility. This has been accomplished by adjustment to the essential contemporary demands of artistic evolution, which could not have made themselves felt without these instructive and inspiring competitions.

We can here draw a parallel with the development in Catalonia, from the early chorals of Clavé, in which a harmonically accompanied melody predominated, to the modern "orfeones," which include in their

## The Leeds Festival

By HERMAN KLEIN

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN was the conductor-in-chief of the Leeds Festivals from 1880 until 1898, and it was no doubt with a keen realization of their weighty character that he uttered his famous simile concerning musical festivals and box constructors: they partake of a heavy meal once in three years, and during the remainder of the period they are occupied with "sleeping it off."

This impeachment may not have been wholly merited because, as a matter of fact, a good deal of music worthy the name is going on in Leeds every winter season. Nevertheless it is to be remarked that after a lapse of 30 years a new conductor in the person of Sir Thomas Beecham has just thought fit to inflict upon the Yorkshire town an even more direct and severe verbal castigation.

Let me hasten to add that Leeds evidently knows Sir Thomas, since it has paid not the slightest attention to his onslaught, but offered him "the other cheek" by lavishing praise and applause upon him in recognition of a very remarkable performance of the "Palmes de Jeunesse" by Sir Thomas, assured the present writer that he was now in a happier mood because it was no longer to be doubted that his League of Opera

scheme was a complete success and that it would be "launched by Christmas."

### Absence of Novelties

There were no novelties in the scheme of this Festival—a precedent in its history and one that scarcely redounded to the credit of its governing body. Surely in the course of eight concerts room might have been found for some small evidence of encouragement for the productive side of native talent. On the other hand, unusual interest was to be evolved from the presence of a second conductor in Sir Hugh Allen, the popular director of the Royal College of Music, and the consequent opportunities for a comparative study of methods in the reading and interpretation of a well-chosen series of acknowledged masterpieces. That the plan may not become permanent is for many reasons devotedly to be hoped, but that it proved popular in this instance with the local public was made manifest by an excellent attendance throughout the Festival and a consequently satisfactory financial result.

Pleasant excitement was provided at the outset by that now familiar experience, Sir Thomas Beecham's up-to-date version of Handel's "Messiah." As usual, the judicious were inclined to grieve; the critics, local as well as metropolitan, assumed their wonted tone of complaint and reprimand. Such omissions, such tempests, such rashes and hushes! Was the like ever heard in this most sacred of sacred hours? But there it was, to take or to leave; and so ably did soloists and choir acquit themselves of a test which more than once nearly brought them to discomfiture, that the end, after a displaced "Hallelujah" chorus, obliterating poor Handel's noble "Amen," Leeds was again at Sir Thomas's feet, forgetful of abuse and brimful with admiration and enthusiasm—veritably, as one old habitué remarked, "a sight for the gods."

### Good Work by Chorus

The division of honors at this gathering invariably shows a balance in favor of the chorus, perhaps the finest body of picked voices that can be collected anywhere in the world. In the present instance the volume and quality of the tone were fully up to the average; the singing on the whole as dynamic in its energy and irresistible majesty as on any occasion of recent memory.

The first chance for a display on a grand scale came with the Bach program on the Thursday morning, conducted by Sir Hugh Allen. It included the cantata "Wachet, betet, weinet," the cantata "Nun ist das Heil und die Ehre Gottes," and some instrumental items—in a word, a choice selection whereto something more than justice was meted out.

At yet higher level of achievement was reached, however, on the same evening in the rendering of Brahms' "German Requiem." The effect of some of the climaxes in this noble work was truly magnificent, notably the "Agnus Dei," the triumphant unison passage where the singers rejoice in the ultimate victory. This performance was in effective contrast to Debussy's delicately fanciful titling of "The Blessed Damozel" and Schumann's rarely heard Symphony in E flat, which had formed the earlier half of the program.

### Maximum of Power

So far each of the conductors had held his own. Each had shone to greatest advantage in his own particular domain. Of late Sir Hugh Allen has made a marked advance as a choral conductor. He has learned how to hold his singers better together, how to impart a smoother rhythm to his beat, and so weld his forces into a closer and

more compact union. On the whole, then, he succeeded in getting as much out of the Leeds chorus as Sir Thomas Beecham contrived to extract from the London Symphony Orchestra, which in this case may fairly be set down as the maximum of intelligence and power.

At each of the two concerts given on the Friday—concerts which were aided by an equal allotment of the work. Thus in the morning we had a kind of double centenary celebration, the memory of Beethoven being honored by his great Mass in D and that of Schubert by the hardly less glorious Symphony in C major. It may be said without exaggeration that the choral singing in the Mass reached the acme of perfection, while to find flaws in the performance of the symphony would have been almost as difficult. Had the balance of the solo parts in the former work been absolutely no loophole left for criticism. To be quite frank, however, the average merit displayed by the vocalists who appeared at this gathering was by no means on a level with that of the other executive forces. We possess a few capable oratorio singers; but the deterioration in this branch of the art is inevitably thrown into stronger relief by what we hear at these leading provincial festivals.

### An Interesting Contrast

To return to the Friday evening. An interesting contrast was afforded by the juxtaposition of Hubert Parry's oratorio, "Job," and the first part of Haydn's oratorio, "The Seasons," heightened as it was by such differences of musical treatment and artistic sympathy as only conductor with utterly opposite methods could possibly have brought about. Yet each in turn proved enjoyable. Sir Hugh Allen had studied with obvious care the admirable score bequeathed by his predecessor at the Royal College of Music, and his performance of singular steadiness and strength. Sir Thomas Beecham handles Haydn, as he does Mozart, with the right commingling of delicacy and verve, so that here again a beautiful excerpt was presented in true proportions. Then for a brilliant finale we had Strauss's "Heldenleben," splendidly directed and an emphatic triumph for all.

On the last day of the festival both programs kept up the charm of variety which had been the distinguishing feature of the scheme as a whole. The mixture in the morning was rather curious, including as it did Vaughn Williams' "Pastoral" Symphony; William Walton's "Facade"; a modern Pasacaglia, founded on a Gaelic pipe-march, by Henry Gibson; part-songs; the Concerto for violin and violoncello by Brahms, and to end up with Berlioz's stately "Te Deum." The choral rendering of this last was imposing in the extreme, while the tenor solo was well sung by Mr. Walter Hyde. In the evening Wagner and Tchaikovsky furnished the lion's share of the entertainment, together with an unaccompanied choral work for double choir, "Mater ora Filium," by Arnold Bax, which was carefully sung. The ultimate honors of the week also rested with the Leeds chorists, in sharp contrast to that of the ease-loving critic. "This delicate subject causes Mr. Koussevitzky to quiver. The poor artist works, he works, he works! clapping his iron-gray head with a gesture of profound fatigue. He plays! sawing passionately at an imaginary bass viol. He practices late at night, he rehearses, he has not sleep!"

But then the critic! "It is fine morning. He chooses his lie, his hand. In further commemoration of the Schubert centenary, the Oliver Ditson Company has enriched its Musicians Library with 'Fifty Additional Songs by Franz Schubert,' edited by Conrad V. Bos, with a preface by the late Henry T. Finck, which includes an illuminating note to each of the songs.

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## Virtuoso to Conductor

By L. A. SLOPER

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY reappeared this week in the rôle of contrabass player as well as orchestral conductor. Interest ran high in his recital, which in a sense might be called his first public appearance in America as doublebass virtuoso; since the occasion which drew him to play at Brown University was quite private, and his concert of last season, which was for a charitable purpose, was open to the public only at very high prices.

In Symphony Hall on the evening of Oct. 17, he was heard at usual recital prices in a program in which he was assisted by Henri Casadesu, performer on the viola d'amore. Together they played a "Symphonie Concertante" by Lorenzini and a Sonata of Borghini. M. Casadesu played a "Little Suite" by Lorenzini for viola d'amore, and Mr. Koussevitzky played his own Doublebass Concerto and a group of short solo numbers.

The impression made at last year's recital by Mr. Koussevitzky was renewed at this one. His astonishing technique was devoted to musical purposes, not to display. In the ensemble pieces, the voice of his instrument was always held to its proportional value. His full-bodied, vibrant tone, his tasteful phrasing, his architectural sense, above all, his poetic imagination, profoundly stirred the large audience whose applause was spontaneous, general and long-continued.

### M. Casadesu Appreciated

Nor was M. Casadesu less appreciated. The founder of the Société des Instruments Anciens is no stranger in Boston. His collection of old instruments now rests in Symphony Hall. He appeared as soloist with the orchestra last season, and had previously been heard with his organization in chamber concerts. Not only his virtuosity, but his modesty and his musicianship made him on the present occasion a full member of a partnership whose pleasure in their music was as evident as that of their listeners. Mr. Bernard Zichner, first harpist of the orchestra, deserves a word for his discreet piano accompaniment.

In fine, this concert afforded one of those opportunities that come not too often of hearing pure music devotedly as well as expertly performed. It is a pity that Mr. Koussevitzky's duties as conductor prevent him from appearing oftener as solo player. In a remarkably vivid interview with Rena Gardner, printed recently in the Boston Herald, the conductor was enabled to present the case of the hard-working artist, in sharp contrast to that of the ease-loving critic. "This delicate subject causes Mr. Koussevitzky to quiver. The poor artist works, he works, he works! clapping his iron-gray head with a gesture of profound fatigue. He plays! sawing passionately at an imaginary bass viol. He practices late at night, he rehearses, he has not sleep!"

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JOHN HARTIGAN (Baritone) will sing at Grotrian Hall, London, Eng. Nov. 13, 8.45 p. m.

"He sings so carefully, has such well-tuned dictum, such a 'Hummus' style."

—The Christian Science Monitor.

kerchief! he says, "Ha, hum, I must go critic!" He listens, he has never heard that piece before, he hears it once, and the next day, "This piece was very bad," or, "This piece was so-and-so."

### The Symphony Concert

That is probably the world's best statement of the ancient complaint of artist against critic. It is touching; it makes one hesitate to say that no doubt it was the extra work of the recital that caused Mr. Koussevitzky to lead off his program for the week's symphony concerts with Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony. But it would be a mistake to conclude that he gave the symphony a perfunctory reading. That would be a feat very difficult for Mr. Koussevitzky to accomplish. He cannot help giving himself to what he does. Although, with this orchestra of drilled experts, in this recital, he did not find it necessary to use great physical exertion, the results of his training were evident. Because the music is transparent, it is likely to betray shortcomings. But the performance yesterday was limpid and beautifully balanced. The agreeable little surprise was carefully prepared, and was not over-stressed when it arrived. The Finale was taken briskly and indefectibly.

The position of honor on the program was occupied by Rubin Goldmark's "A Negro Rhapsody," heard for the first time in Boston, with the composer present to acknowledge the applause. This composition, based on tunes of Negro folk character, is vividly and effectively scored for a large orchestra. It contains nothing to distress, in this second quarter of the twentieth century, those who deplore the course taken by music since the third quarter of the nineteenth.

We were made familiar two years ago with Mr. Koussevitzky's interpretation of the Franck Symphony. Some complained at that time that he had deprived it of its grandeur. Fortunately he had. Too long had we sat reverently before this masterpiece. The banality of some of its material was becoming too evident. There was once an exponent of the most reputable press who used to lecture on the subject, "Yellow Versus Colorless Journalism." Without becoming "yellow," Mr. Koussevitzky is never colorless in his readings. This symphony, which was in danger of becoming dull, he has revitalized and dramatized. The audience yesterday rewarded him by lining up to applaud until the men were called to their feet for the third time in the afternoon.

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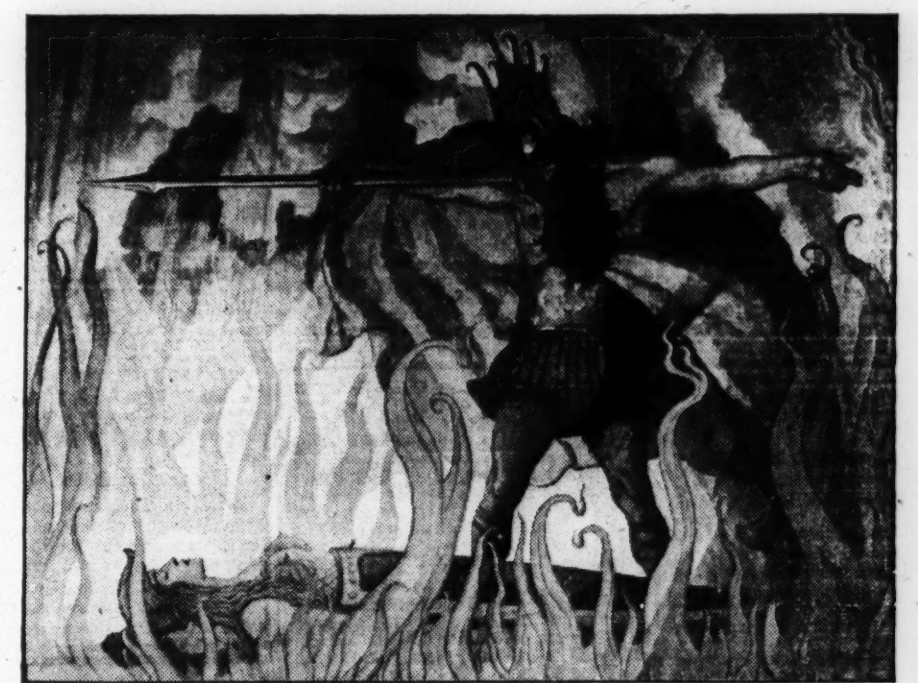
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Topical Hits in Shakespeare's First Play

THAT Shakespeare was a topical dramatist, from the very start of his work for the theater, is a statement beyond challenge. That his start was "Love's Labor's Lost" seems equally certain, since he shows himself, therein, still to be, at heart, more the sonneteer, the word-spinner and the satirist than the genuine dramatist of later years. This gracious comedy of the Court of Navarre, even in the revised form in which it has come down to us, still contains twice as many rhymed lines as blank verses; it includes three sonnets and a song, and is interspersed as well with doggerel, with alternating rhymes and with six-lined stanzas. How crude it was, as a play, and yet how full of potential matter, none knew better than himself; for, later on, when a "mellowed occasion" called for such another court-comedy, its author, as was his way with immature work, went back to "Love's Labor's Lost," recasting line after line into his new fantasy, which he called "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," and substituting for the classical presentation, by Holofemes and his friends, of "The Nine Worthies," another burlesqued classical tragedy, done by six clowns, with Bottom, the weaver, replacing the schoolmaster, who, almost beyond question, was intended for none other than George Chapman, Shakespeare's rival poet of the earlier sonneting days.

Chapman's name it is that gives the best clue to Shakespeare's intention in this comedy of "Love's Labor's Lost," which, at bottom, scarcely deserves the name of a stage play, but rather of a topical revue; its author relying, for his success, not upon plot, of which there is almost none, nor upon genuine characterization, of which there is very little, but upon lyric poetry, song, and dance, and, still more, upon verbal coruscations, and topical allusion, and satire—especially those two last-named, with which, in their most fanciful shapes, the scenes sparkle throughout. In those early days, when his genius was first blossoming into exuberant, and many-sided, vitality, young Shakespeare, with equal daring and delight, played the courtier, kitchen-maid, or queen. The wench, Jaquenetta, may be based upon some country servant-girl, whose track the dramatist once crossed; but when, in the first scene, for the first time (III.1), "O, marry me to one Frances," it is certain that a chuckle, or—if the Queen were not present in person—a loud laugh ran through an audience, faint or strong, whose negotiations, for the hand, in marriage, of Francis, Duke of Alençon, were a great topic at the English Court, just about the time wherein the beginnings of this comedy are said to have taken place. It is pertinent also to remember that Armado's page, Moth, who takes part in the skipping dialogue, bears the name (La Mothe) of the French Ambassador to London, officially charged with the marriage business. Such are

the links of thought that still, across the centuries, keep alive, and make humanly pointed and charming lines like this, by Katharine, of Dumain: "I saw him at the Duke of Alençon's"; and this, by Biron, of Rosaline, with its pretty echo of remembrance:

Did not I dance with you in Brabant once?—

that Rosaline being Maid-of-Honor whose beauty and grace win, also from Biron, in the next act, the exquisitely graceful homage:

When tongues speak sweetly, then they name her name.

But who was this Biron, so gifted in speech

That aged ears play truant at his tales, And younger hearings are quite ravished

when the watch of his wit strikes. Historically, of course, he was that best known, and most popular, in England, of all Navarre's generals, the same whom Chapman, partly in emulation of Shakespeare, was to make the principal figure of two plays—actually, within the pages of this satire, the mouthpiece of Shakespeare, the individual whom the young dramatist, stepping outside himself, and regarding himself as in a mirror, contrasts with his rival in poetry, Chapman.

Fascinating it is to follow home the shafts aimed by Shakespeare at Chapman, in this play. Mr. Acheson, in his "Shakespeare and the Rival Poet," has shown conclusively that the author of "Love's Labor's Lost" had steeped his memory, and those of Ferdinand, and his lords of Navarre, deep in the cloudy, and, in private, concepts of Chapman's "Shadow of Night," simply in order that, through the mouth of Biron, he might controvert his rival by showing how, in warm, human, sunny companionship, "charity fulfills the law" (IV.3), rather than in the smoky, lamp-lit, pedantically learned "dungeon hues" of the more metaphysical poet's austere philosophy.

For that enlightenment we are grateful to the American commentator; but even, I think, has not observed how closely, in the dialogue of II.1, the persons and philosophies of the two poets are brought face to face, when the Princess, speaking of herself, says:

Beauty is bought by judgment of the eye, Not uttered by base sale of chapmen's tongues—

lines wherein Shakespeare, behind the lady's words, asserts, by implication, with an open pun upon Chapman's name—which must have raised merriment among comprehending members of his audience in the Shakespeare's lyrical eulogies—especially the sonnets—whether addressed to men or women, were written, unlike Chapman's, not as marketable commodities, but for the satisfaction of their writer, and the delight of their readers alone; a claim exactly borne out by Meres' well-known passage concerning the circulation of those "sugar'd sonnets" amongst his private friends; and repeated twice over by the author of those sonnets; first in No. 21—

I will not praise, that purpose not to sell—

also aimed at Chapman—and, secondly, in IV.3 of the play with which we are concerned, where Biron-Shakespeare says:

To things of sale a seller's praise belongs.

It has been written, and said, many times, of Shakespeare, that "gain not glory" was the guiding motive of his pen; and, of the later plays, that are to follow, the statement may, in part, be true; but to his poems, as such, I am persuaded that it does not apply. They were written, rather, I think, for the self-expression of his peculiarly personal genius, for deep friendship's sake, and for fame's.

You still shall live, such virtue hath my pen, Where breath most breathes, even in the mouths of men.

How often—to revert to the comedy when a congenial theme has once been held strongly in thought, does the mature Shakespeare turn to it lovingly, again and again, exploring its possibilities, as a source of fresh situation, and novel ideas. "Love's Labor's Lost" is a case in point; for, as we have seen, just as he borrowed from it much for the later portions of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," so also certain of its scenes, and especially these same II.1 and III.1, vividly suggest "Twelfth Night."

## Japanese Print

Featherlight, on a blossom cherry bough  
A pensive bird high-lights a peaceful scene—  
Swung upward by invisible wires  
A silvery moon like a lantern huge  
Bathed with pearly, iridescent light  
This valued Japanese colored print  
That hangs upon my wall.

Beautiful you are as the memory  
Of the old professor who brought you  
Across the waters to abide with me.  
Beautiful, magical as sunlight  
Warming and love-lighting a vast landscape.  
Mine for the eye, quick-garnering  
For dreams—sweet lotus-land.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

## A Middle Western Market

An aviator, looking down upon Basketville market, might suppose it to be a large bouquet, fresh from the garden. Here is color in prodigality. Tomatoes, apples, beans, peaches, melons, grapes, radishes, lettuce, pears and other appetizing fruits and vegetables in their seasons lend their reds, yellows, greens, purples, russet and pink to the display, while the adjoining flower market sends out its sweet odors to permeate the atmosphere. On market days the country is trundled into town.

But the best way to enjoy a market surely is not aloof—from the distance of an airplane—but by moving about among the stalls, jostling in friendly fashion with the customers. It is true that you will find in the crowds that surround you an occasional man-of-the-house who markets rather precipitately, buying apparently what comes soonest under his observation, dickerling little for price, rushing jerkily through. If it were not for his kind you would find that the crowds glide along, in an easy sort of rhythm, for the most of them are in no hurry to be gone. Indeed, marketing in Basketville has assumed a social aspect such as can hardly be believed possible for such a mundane, earthbound errand. These good folk have no appearance of being on their way somewhere else; this is their journey's end. They have come to market.

It is here that the newly married housewife picks up stray bits of information on "feeling" the ripeness of a grapefruit, how to thump a melon, what taste a good pea should have, or how to snap a bean to ascertain its freshness. More mature housekeepers drop curious little recipes as they buy, and not infrequently the bride finds that she carries home, along with her basket of fruits and vegetables, a hidden store of time-tested information.

More experienced housekeepers have been attending market three days a week since they themselves were brides, and know not yet how to thump a melon or pull a pineapple leaf to assure themselves of ripe fruit. You might think that by this time it would have become a dreary monotony for them. On the contrary, they do not like to miss the market, and what their husbands amusingly term "that inexpressible market habit." These women stoutly maintain that the more exclusive grocery stores in their neighborhoods somehow do not have as fresh garden truck or as wide a variety from which to select. And the husbands, listening, smile a little. It is difficult for these thrifty wives to admit, even to themselves, that they come to market—partly, at least—to mingle with their friends and see how the market folk are getting on.

That pretty Italian girl putting bananas into a fancy market basket (for this market vogue has called forth an amazing crop of gay baskets in color with milady's dress) was but a baby when Mrs. Housekeeper first began to patronize this fruit stand. It is gratifying to see how intimately they know each other, all the while keeping close to the proprieties of customer and merchant. While the oranges are being deftly deposited by three in the basket, the young girl asks with both deference and deep concern if the customer found her dog, a small customer, with no hint of indiscretion, inquires with genuine interest if the girl's brother will soon be able to send her father back to his beloved Italy for a visit.

In and out of the crowds the housewife makes her way. She notes that Mrs. Smith is back in the city again; that Miss Rebecca's mother is visiting her; that the Browns have a new chauffeur; that this has been an especially good season for tomatoes; that a heavy frost has turned the bitter-sweet into accustomed flaming color. These good women do not always find it necessary to read the town paper which comes out on Fridays—that is to say, if they have been faithful attendants at market during the week.

## Beppo With Marigolds

All day the rain is dripping.  
All day the north wind scolds,  
And down the street comes Beppo  
A-singing, a-singing,  
Wetter than a robin,  
Ragged as a brier,  
A-singing, a-singing,  
With his wagon-load of fire.  
"Marigol!—Marigol! flower!  
Buy!—Uilo!—Buy!"  
He lacks at every doorway,  
He looks at every pane.  
(Where's a buyer for gypsy fire,  
Burning in the rain?)  
"Marigol!"  
A-coaxing and a-singing,  
And a-calling out until  
There's someone bids him leave a spark  
Upon her window-sill.  
Then rattle goes the crooked cart,  
And rumble go the wheels,  
And clump-clump goes the pony  
With Beppo at his heels.  
"Marigol!—Marigol! flower!  
Buy!—Uilo!—Buy!"  
To every man his separate task,  
To each his loss and gain.  
There's one that waters marigolds,  
A-singing in the rain.  
"Marigol!"

MARGARET BELLE HOUSTON.



Florida Pines by Moonlight. From a Painting by Howard Hilder.

## IN SPEAKING of his painting

called "Florida Pines by Moonlight," Howard Hilder said, "I call it an invitation to dream." What could be more inviting to the imagination than such a scene? Nothing is definite. All is veiled and shimmering in the luminous sheen of the tropical moon. Thin clouds partly cover the moon as it hides behind the giant pine tree. Scarcely visible are the long streamers of moss swaying from the branches. But if one has ever seen the southern pines by that light, which is so much more intense in the South than in the North, what a wealth of beauty this picture brings to the memory!

This is quite typical of Hilder's Florida paintings. The tropical trees and flowers, the brilliant colors of the surrounding waters and the marvelous moonlight all appeal to his artistic sense. After spending many years in Europe, he now lives, during the winters, in the land of flowers. He was the first artist to give an exhibition of paintings in Miami, which he did in 1916. Since then he has done much for the cause of art in the entire State.

## Home and House

The cottage was thatched, a plum tree climbed its walls, and a clump of sweet honeysuckle grew near the gate. At the door stood the occupant, of whom the Passer-by inquired the time of day. He pulled out a silver watch appended to a very heavy silver chain, and replied with exaltation.

"You have a lovely home here," the Passer-by said, and was startled by the response.  
"Do you mean a lovely home or a lovely house?" The Passer-by admitted the discrimination was a just one. And then he was surprised again, as the old man smilingly quoted a stanza of Victor Hugo's:

A house is built of brick and stone,  
Of tiles and posts and piers,  
But a home is built of loving deeds  
That stand a thousand years.

He nodded pleasurable agreement with the sentiment, but the old gentleman plunged still deeper.

"What do you think I cherish best about this place? Not the loveliness of scene that you see stretching out before you. No! No! Not the picture of the house and its material environment. I first saw the light in this cottage, my ancestors have lived here for over three hundred years. The things I recall best are the dear faces of those who loved me, whom I loved. Not loving deeds alone, but the atmosphere, the loving associations of this home distinguish it from every spot on earth to me. I planted my damson tree. Pretty to look at, isn't it? I've never gone far afield. I'm one of the rolling stones that's rathered no moss. And the old man chuckled.

"You appear to have gathered something else," the Passer-by ejaculated.  
"Well, yes, in my three-quarters of a century I've learned a few things, one of which is this: A man can give a woman a house but it is she who transforms it into a home. This is home. We don't reside here; we live here—don't we, Mary?"

This to his wife who had just emerged from the doorway. She was as neat as ninepence, and as sweet as the honeysuckle that shed its fragrance all around. She pressed upon the Passer-by a glass of milk. And at the bend in the road he turned for a last look at them framed in their exquisite home surroundings.

## Le vrai Raffinement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS un état de civilisation avancé, le mot "raffinement" est employé pour désigner la quintessence même de la culture, du vernis, du bon goût et de l'élégance de manières, qui sont supposés être le résultat d'une éducation et d'une discipline longues et soignées. Les plus hautes exigences de la société réclament toujours l'élimination de tout ce qui est rude ou grossier, non seulement dans les manières et les coutumes, mais dans ce qui nous entoure, dans les méthodes commerciales, dans l'art et l'architecture, dans l'industrie et dans toutes les voies menant au progrès de l'homme et à ce qu'il accomplit.

L'effort tendant à supprimer le vice, le crime, l'impertinence et le dégoût par des lois prohibitives ou par des moyens d'éducation et de persuasion morale vient de l'aspiration universelle vers un degré plus élevé de culture et de raffinement dans les procédés humains, en même temps que d'un désir inné de chaque individu d'atteindre à la perfection et de comprendre Dieu et l'homme spirituel. Quand le Palamiste s'aperçoit que les hommes de son temps désiraient ardemment les plaisirs matériels et travaillaient à les obtenir, il tourna ses pensées vers Dieu et dit: "Mais moi, dans la justice, je verrai ta face; je serai rassasié de ton image, quand je me réveillerai." Les joies plus élevées de la vie et de la félicité spirituelle peuvent seules satisfaire les désirs de l'homme matériel; et tout effort tendant à remplacer le mortel par l'immortel et le matériel par le spirituel est un facteur essentiel dans le développement du vrai raffinement.

Depuis les temps les plus anciens, l'un des procédés ordinaires de la science de la métallurgie, bien connue aujourd'hui, a été l'affinage de l'argent et de l'or. Dans les écritures, on fait souvent allusion au procédé d'affinage de ces précieux métaux pour montrer symboliquement combien le caractère peut être purifié et affiné si l'on en retire tout ce qui est rude, grossier ou étranger au bien. Malachie, le dernier des petits prophètes, prend l'affinage comme type de comparaison, lorsqu'il fait allusion au Messie promis et aux grandes réformes auxquelles on pouvait s'attendre, car il dit: "Il [le Messie ou Christ] sera assis, fondant et purifiant l'argent; il purifiera les fils de Lévi et les affina comme on affine l'or et l'argent." Un commentateur moderne déclare que la force particulière de ce passage sera comprise quand on se souviendra que "les affineurs se tiennent devant le fournaise, les yeux fixés sur le métal pour surveiller l'opération, et que cette opération est complète et achevée lorsque l'affineur voit son propre visage dans la masse fondue."

La mission de Jésus était d'effectuer la purification du sens humain et du moi, à la fois individuellement et collectivement, et l'on peut discerner cela immédiatement quand on lit que Jésus s'avance vers lui pour être baptisé: "Voici l'agneau de Dieu, qui ôte le péché du monde." Par quel procédé d'affinage le Christ enlevait-il le péché du monde, alors que, en apparence, il y a tant de méchanceté à un moment qu'à un autre? Dans la Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que c'est un sens de péché qui a besoin d'être enlevé et que le mal est détruit par la compréhension de Dieu, le bien; c'est ainsi que tout

péché et toute souffrance sont détruits. Aux pages 476 et 477 de Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mrs. Eddy dit: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pêcheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades." Le péché étant une des causes de la maladie, le péché ou le désir de pécher doivent être supprimés pour que les malades soient vraiment guéris.

C'est seulement dans le miroir de la Science divine qu'on peut voir la ressemblance de Dieu reflétée; et il faut que l'œil soit sain, ainsi que l'a indiqué Jésus lorsqu'il a dit: "Si ton œil est sain, tout ton corps sera dans la lumière." On ne peut voir le bien et le mal dans la ressemblance de Dieu, car, dans la Science divine, le bien seul est réel et éternel; et la compréhension de ce fait enlève la croyance au péché, à la maladie, à la limitation et à la peur de la mort, laissant uniquement la réflexion de Dieu telle qu'on la voit dans l'homme parfait, la propre ressemblance de Dieu.

Songeant à la vue claire qu'apporte une compréhension exacte de Dieu et de l'homme, saint Paul dit: "Aujourd'hui nous voyons comme dans un miroir, confusément; alors nous verrons face à face! Aujourd'hui je connais imparfaitement; alors je connaîtrai comme j'ai été connu!" Entre le "aujourd'hui" et le "alors," qui sont des états et des phases de la conscience, se trouve la merveilleuse expérience par laquelle on atteint au plus haut point du vrai raffinement, où Dieu est révélé. Mrs. Eddy dit que cette expérience peut venir à chacun et à tous, lorsqu'elle écrit (I. c. 296): "Soit ici-bas, soit dans l'au-delà, la souffrance ou la Science devra détruire toute illusion concernant la vie et l'entendement; régénérer le sens matériel et le moi matériel." Et elle ajoute: "Les sol-disant plaisirs et douleurs de la matière périssent, et il faut qu'ils disparaissent dans l'écrit de la Vérité, du sens spirituel et de la réalité de l'être."

## Toward London

The beauty of the way, as once again  
The coach pressed fast toward London:  
Of sunset o'er the world's metropolis,  
Whose nearing spires, whose multitudinous roofs  
Half-hidden lay in the murky air;  
Of human life innumerable afar—  
Smote me with wonder and with exaltation:

Here taking form my dreams of youth I saw;  
Saw ancient Westminster and Charing Cross  
And Strand; passed Drury Lane;  
Saw the vast dome  
Or Wren's proud masterpiece loom on the night;  
Gazed on the storied Tower; on misty Thames,  
Over whose darkling tide the home-bound  
Roared upon London Bridge! The myriad lights  
Gleamed out bewildering, pushing back the gloom  
As loud the stage-coach lumbered to the inn.  
"John Murray's Landfall," by HENRY NEWMAN DOUGLAS.

## True Refinement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A highly cultivated state of civilization the word "refinement" is taken as denoting the very quintessence of culture, polish, good taste, and elegance of manners, which are supposed to be the result of long and careful training and discipline. The higher demands of society always require the elimination of that which is crude or gross, not only in manners and customs, but in environment, in business methods, in art and architecture, in industry, and along every avenue of human progress and achievement.

The effort to suppress vice, crime, intemperance, and lawlessness by prohibitory laws, or by means of education and moral suasion, comes from the universal longing for higher culture and refinement in human ways, and from an individual and innate desire to attain perfection and to understand God and spiritual man. When the Psalmist observed the people of his time longing after and working for material pleasures, he turned his thought to God and said, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The higher joys of spiritual living and blessedness alone can satisfy the desires of immortal man; and every effort by means of which the mortal gives place to the immortal and the material to the spiritual, is an integral factor in the process of true refinement.

From earliest times one of the most familiar processes in the new world was that of refining silver, was that of refining silver and gold. In the Scriptures one frequently finds some reference to the method of refining these precious metals symbolically used to illustrate how character may be purified and refined by removing from it whatever is crude, gross, or foreign to good. Malachi, the last of the minor prophets, uses the type of a refiner in referring to the promised Messiah and the sweeping reforms which might be expected; for he says, "He [the Messiah or Christ] shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver: and he shall purify the sons of Levi and purge them as gold and silver." A recent commentator states that the peculiar force

of this passage will be seen when it is remembered that "refiners sit with their eyes steadily fixed on the furnace, that they may watch the process, and that the process is complete and perfected when the refiner sees his own face in the melted mass."

That the mission of Jesus was to bring about the purification of the human sense and self, both individually and collectively, is at once discerned when one reads that at the coming to him for baptism, John said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." By means of what refining process does the Christ take away the sin of the world, when apparently there is as much wickedness at one time as at another? In Christian Science we learn that it is a sense of sin that needs to be taken away, and that evil is destroyed by the understanding of God, good; that all sin and suffering are thus destroyed. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477) Mrs. Eddy says, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." As sin is one of the causes of sickness, sin, or the desire to sin, must be taken away if the sick are to be truly healed.

It is only in the mirror of divine Science that one may see God's likeness reflected; and the eye must be single, as Jesus indicated when he said, "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." One cannot see good and evil in God's likeness, for in divine Science good alone is real and eternal; and this understanding takes away the belief of sin, sickness, limitation, and the fear of death, leaving only God's reflection as seen in perfect man, God's own likeness.

Paul, in thinking of the clear seeing which a right understanding of God and man brings, said, "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." Between the "now" and the "then"—states and stages of consciousness—lies the wonderful experience of attaining that acme of true refinement where God is revealed. Mrs. Eddy says it may come to each and every one when she says (*ibid.*, p. 296), "Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self." And she adds, "The so-called pleasures and pains of matter perish, and they must go out under the blaze of Truth, spiritual sense, and the actuality of being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Exchange Oct. 17. Trading in Brazilian Fraction, Light & Power and International Nickel alone would have given their combined group more than 500 shares. Seventy-eight other firms owning 126,500 shares, had been trading in 1917, and established a new record for trading in general list stocks in 1917, with 160,417 shares.



## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

## OIL COMPANY

## BOSTON STOCKS

## SIMMONS SAYS

## FARMERS NEED

## AID OFFINANCE

## LIVE-STOCK

## PRICES FALL

## AT CHICAGO

## Fed Steers and Yearlings

## Off 75 Cents—Hogs and

## Lambs Also Decline

## Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—In the face of

## very bearish influences, the chief of

## which were increased receipts and a

## very thin shipping demand during the

## week at the Union Stock Yards here,

## killed continued to pound the cattle

## market, fed steers and yearlings los-

## ing 75 cents to \$1.25. In a general way

## the downturn amounted to \$1.

## Hogs also worked lower, declines in

## that branch of the trade amounting to

## 25 to 50 cents, and at the close un-

## covering the lowest prices since April

## Fat lambs fluctuated, but were un-

## evenly lower than the high time af-

## ter top kinds had reached \$13.90,

## according to a report by the Bureau

## of Agriculture, Economics, and United

## States Department of Agriculture.

## All classes and grades of fed steers

## suffered the downturn. But heavy

## kinds lost more than light offerings,

## and as a rule, in between more than

## choice kinds. But nothing except spe-

## cialties were selling above \$17 as the

## week closed, and most of the crop was

## going at \$12.50 to \$15.50.

## Thick-fleshed but rough heavy fed

## steers were available at \$14 to \$15,

## and yearlings at \$15 were similar to

## \$15.50 a few weeks ago. In-

## creased supplies of fed steers during

## the winter season remain a very im-

## portant factor, not only at the moment

## but for the future. And as the week

## closed another bearish item at least

## for the present, was a reported

## kosher butcher strike on the Atlantic

## seaboard.

## Western grass steers on-killer ac-

## counted a break of 50 to 75

## cents, selling largely at \$10.50 to \$12.

## Finishers did not support weighty

## feeder steers as they did light

## fleshed yearlings with quality, the

## latter closing the week firm.

## Wall-bred western stockers sold up

## to \$12.75. With the exception of de-

## sirable butter heifers which advanced

## 25 to 50 cents, the she-stock market

## dragged most of the week, showing

## strength at the close, however, on a

## more or less forced market. Not many

## fat cows sold above \$9.50, cutters going

## largely at \$5 to \$7.50.

## Butcher hogs were selling be-

## low \$10 as the week closed. The week's

## exchange top was \$10.25, but closing

## sessions saw \$10.25 to \$10.50 taking

## the bulk. Lightweights and pigs saw

## the decline, bulk of 130 to 260-pound

## average going at \$9 to \$9.50.

## As the week closed, it was largely

## an \$8.75 to \$8.90 market on packing

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## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CALIFORNIA HAS  
STRONGER TEAM

Leader of the Golden Bears

Football Outlook for Golden  
Bears Is Better This  
Fall Than Last

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California football team successfully launched its campaign for the Pacific Coast Conference championship last Saturday afternoon against State College of Washington at the California Memorial Stadium here, by winning 15 to 3, after having previously won games.

C. M. Price, coaching the California Bears for his third year, has the material for a much better team this year and will be out to make up for the defeats met with last year at the hands of the University of Southern California and Washington and Stanford. The sophomore stars, who last year came into their own in the Bears' first-season game with the University of Pennsylvania, form the nucleus of California's eleven this year, and, with one exception, the first eleven is composed of veterans. The only regular who was not on the squad last season is R. G. Avery '31, captain and end on the freshman team last year. Avery, a former star on the All-Western team in the Shriners' New Year's contest.

**Line Triple-Threat Player**  
In the backfield, Ben Lom '30 is proving to be the most valuable offensive player. He is a triple-threat man and does most of the punting and passing for the Bears. He has overcome most of the difficulties which beset him last year and Coach Price expects him to be the mainstay of his attack. Lom plays halfback, with S. L. Barr '30 as his running mate. Barr, a heavy back, is also a triple-threat man and is a tower of strength for California on the defense. E. E. Schmitt '30 has apparently clinched the fullback place over J. D. Cockburn '29, a letterman of two years. At quarterback, Coach Price has L. G. Egan '30, open-field star.

Among the other backfield men on the squad are half a score of likely sophomores, as well as half a dozen veterans from last year's squad. They are: H. R. Breakenridge '29, quarterback; H. L. Bruno '30, halfback; Paul Clymer '29, halfback; E. E. Coffey '31, halfback; R. C. Ewing '29, halfback; C. T. Garrity '31, fullback; F. F. Gill '29, halfback; J. C. Hockingham '31, fullback; E. L. Lane '30, halfback; S. R. Newman '29, halfback and quarterback; F. E. Ebbel '30, quarterback; C. L. Rice '29, halfback; E. W. Van Horn '29, halfback; and C. V. Von Tegen '30, halfback.

Clymer is a two-year veteran and one of Coach Price's best reserves. He alternates with Lom at halfback and is another triple-threat on the offense.

**Line Appears Weakest**  
Coach Price's line, which threatens to be the weak spot in his team this year, is at least flanked by two of the leading ends on the coast. Capt. L. Phillips '29 is playing his third year at right end, while Avery is handling the left end. The line has been played for two years with the San Francisco Olympic Club football team before registering at California.

As substitutes, the line has two promising juniors, R. B. Norton '30 and E. L. Thornton '30, while L. V. Brown '31 is another promising wing man. The line also has two Bear squad are O. Davis '29 and Von Tegen, who also plays in the backfield.

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At guards, Coach Price faces a big problem. He is attempting to build a stone wall in the center of his line and has been trying four men at the two positions. At present, H. M. Gill '30 and Bert Schwartz '29 are holding down the regular places. L. E. Pitt '30, another veteran, has not been in condition for the last two weeks, but will get plenty of action in the line.

The other letterman aspiring to the regular guard place is D. E. Koch '29, a 200-pounder, top Becker '31, D. H. Handy '31, and R. K. Booth '29. Hansen '29, R. K. Booth '29, A. F. Lindgren '30, B. S. Podge '30, B. A. Smith '30, J. W. P. Podge '30, and R. A. Young '29 are also out for guard.

**Center Fairly Strong**  
For reserves at tackle Coach Price has Roger Dennis '31, D. A. Timmerman '31, and N. B. Bion '31.

The center position is being fairly well taken care of by two letter men, R. M. Reigels '30 and O. A. Miller '30. The latter was center two years ago and returned to the center this semester after a leave of absence.

Twenty lettermen have reported for the team this year, many of them have gained considerable weight and are stars from the freshman teams and by promising young sophomores.

MCGILL WINNER  
OF TRACK TITLETakes Canadian Intercollegiate  
A. A. Championship  
With 78 Points

CANADIAN A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP  
College ..... 78  
McGill ..... 78  
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MONTREAL—McGill University regained the Canadian Intercollegiate track and field championship, after it had been held for the last three years by University of Toronto, here Friday afternoon, when the local university outscored the former champions by 78 to 41, with Queens a poor third with only 7 points in the 14 events. In rolling up their total McGill scored nine firsts, the same number of seconds and six thirds, while Toronto had five firsts, three seconds and seven thirds. Queens had to be content with two seconds and a third.

The individual star of the meet was Charles Drew, a former Amherst College student representing McGill, who won the 1600-yard dash and the 1200-yard low hurdles, in which he set a new record of 15.4-58. 2-58, better than the mark set in 1923 by Pearce, also of McGill.

With seconds in the running high and broad jumps Drew scored a total of 16 points. R. W. Finlayson of Toronto, a 12-point runner, defeated McGill in the 100-yard dash and discus throw and second in the 200-yard dash. Nine winners of events last year competed again Friday but only three were successful. Davenport of Toronto in the pole vault, Blomer of McGill in the 220 low hurdles and Horn of McGill in the running high jump.

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**Overwhelming Demand for Yale-Army Tickets**  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
New Haven, Conn.  
AN OVERWHELMING demand for tickets for the Yale-Army game and the request of West Point for an additional allotment have made it necessary for the Yale management to deny city officials tickets on their applications. The total of applications for the game was 89,000 and the seating capacity of the Bowl is slightly over 74,000.

**FRESHMEN ELECT WOOD**  
W. B. Wood Jr. of Milton, Mass., who already has gained national fame as one of the foremost of the younger line tennis players of the United States, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman tennis team. Wood, a sophomore, is a tall, dark, and handsome young man, and a good field-goal kicker. He won the Phillips Exeter Academy game with a field goal, it being the only score of the game.

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Southern Favorites of Last  
Season Are on Way to RepeatGeorgia Tech, North Carolina State and Vanderbilt  
Are Again Shaping Up as Strong Teams  
of Southern Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Four teams of the Southern Conference went through the 1927 football season without a defeat in the select circle and as a result were acclaimed joint champions. Georgia School of Technology, Vanderbilt University, University of Tennessee and North Carolina State were the fortunate teams. The latter team was the only one both undefeated and untied, but a light Conference schedule prevented its claim to an undisputed title. Technology and Tennessee each had one tie game on the record and Vanderbilt had two tie games, being unable to hurdle the barriers provided by Technology and Tennessee.

Playing a very difficult schedule and showing consistent strength in all games, the Technology team was the general favorite throughout the South for higher honors. The team, which was expected to repeat its success, seemed destined to repeat their signal success of last season because of the abundant material on hand, but the University of Tennessee is granted the title, being to championship heights this year.

Georgia Technology appears especially well equipped to do through the season. The team, which was expected to repeat its success, seemed destined to repeat their signal success of last season because of the abundant material on hand, but the University of Tennessee is granted the title, being to championship heights this year.

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LESLIE, MCGILL,  
REACHES FINALCanadian Intercollegiate  
Tennis Title Tourney  
Advances Rapidly

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KINGSTON—The annual intercollegiate tennis tournament, the title of which is held at present by University of Toronto, progressed rapidly Friday and as a result of a full day's play, only three players remain in the singles and quite a number of matches have been played. In the doubles, Leslie of McGill entered the final by a 6-2, 6-0 win over Gunn of Toronto, one of the strongest favorites. Leslie, a veteran of the 1927 team, showed greater steadiness than his opponent. Martin of Toronto meets Doherty of Osgoode Hall in the other semifinal.

**CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Gunn, Toronto, defeated Latour, Montreal, 6-2, 6-1; Paeud, McGill, defeated Beck, Osgoode Hall, 6-2, 6-0; Leslie, McGill, defeated Valois, Montreal, 6-2, 6-0; Meighen, Military College, defeated Latour, Montreal, 6-2, 6-0; Doherty, Osgoode Hall, defeated McGill, 6-1, 6-2; Brown, Queen's, defeated Charlton, Osgoode Hall, 6-1, 6-2.

**Second Round**  
Gunn, Toronto, defeated Paeud, McGill, 6-2, 6-1; Paeud, McGill, defeated Beck, Osgoode Hall, 6-2, 6-0; Leslie, McGill, defeated Valois, Montreal, 6-2, 6-0; Meighen, Military College, defeated Latour, Montreal, 6-2, 6-0; Doherty, Osgoode Hall, defeated McGill, 6-1, 6-2; Brown, Queen's, defeated Charlton, Osgoode Hall, 6-1, 6-2.

**Semifinal**  
Leslie, McGill, defeated Gunn, Toronto, 6-2, 6-0; Paeud, McGill, defeated Beck, Osgoode Hall, 6-2, 6-0; Meighen, Military College, defeated Latour, Montreal, 6-2, 6-0; Doherty, Osgoode Hall, defeated McGill, 6-1, 6-2; Brown, Queen's, defeated Charlton, Osgoode Hall, 6-1, 6-2.

**Final**  
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# DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**School Expenditures**  
Educators estimate that expenditures for public school buildings in the United States have doubled in the last 10 years.

**Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:** Roger Babson lists 70 ways of becoming a millionaire, but just as many have been feared, there is a lot of hard work and thinking in every one of them.

**The House of Gifts**  
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**Compound Interest**  
A deposit of \$25 a month at 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually, in 25 years would amount to \$12,835.

**St. Louis Post Dispatch:** Maybe we are inartistic, but our opinion of a lavender breakfast nook is a little changed, even after we have been assured the color is a "mott".

**From the Sea Floor**  
It is said that Sir Frederic Young salvaged ships and cargoes worth \$200,000,000 during his career.

**Los Angeles Times:** Some eastern people are buying coal by the ton when they haven't a single tire that will last through the winter.

**The "Melting Pot"**  
In 1920 in the United States about one person in every six was foreign born.

**Washington Post:** Another thing the common citizen pays for without realizing it is the privilege of staying away from the polls.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. What is meant by a "lame duck Congress"?—Editorial..... 10
2. In what city have the school children established miniature "labor unions"?—Educational Page..... 10
3. What is considered a "prerequisite of a true possession of self"?—Sayings..... 10
4. What amount of land is farmed in the United States?—Odds and Ends..... 10
5. What great composer was also a famous teacher?—Home Forum..... 10
6. What is the root meaning of "reconcile"?—Word a Day..... 10
7. What has always been the characteristic attitude of Tammany Hall?—News Section..... 10
8. What is an "antique" according to customs regulations?—Editorial Page Feature..... 10
9. What were the requirements for entering Harvard in 1650?—Educational Page..... 10
10. Why do the wets seek "nullification" of the dry law?—Prohibition Series..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

### Indorse

Both literally and etymologically, this word means "on the back" (Latin *in*, on, and *dorsum*, back), and refers in the first place to the writing of a signature or memorandum on the back of a document.

This primary meaning is not, however, sufficient to take in the whole thought of the word today, for one may "indorse a movement," indicating simply that one backs it and is willing to give it his support.

In both in-dorse and en-dorse, as the spelling is preferred in England, the final syllable is emphasized. The *l* sounds as in mill, the *e* as in orb. (The first *e* in endorse sounds as in end.)

Many Democrats have indorsed the Republican candidate.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

**Viscount Peel:** "I hope you won't think it uncivil of me, but when I come to Canada again I should like a little more mustard and a little less ice cream."

**Rudolph Kirscher:** "Fair play" means regard for one's neighbor and seeing the man and fellow-player in one's opponent."

**The Rev. J. C. Hardwick:** "There seems to be much kindness, courage, and affection in the world, and love grows everywhere."

**F. A. Garry:** "There is no such thing as the modern boy—the species 'boy' has been the same all down the ages."

**Dean H. C. Perrin:** "The ordinary person is too prone to accept as music everything he or she hears."

## A Thought for Today

TRUTH is the most powerful thing in the world.  
—LORD SHAFTESBURY

## The Children's Corner

### Sunset Stories

#### The Kangaroo Mouse

THE Kangaroo Mouse, a very distant relation of the kangaroo, lives on the great Australian plains and is as tiny as the kangaroo is large. He is such a little creature that we will never find him by ourselves, so we will have to ask Jagella, one of the native boys, to sign left at all of the b. w. underneath.

Here they both come out into the sun again! It must be their dinner time, for they are eating little bits of grass and young leaves.

Why! What is Jagella doing? Oh, he is going to try to catch one of them, just to show us how quickly they move. Look! He is right up to the tree where the mice are feeding. Out goes his hand—Ah! The mice have seen him! Away they go as fast as they can hop. Three feet at a time they jump, and so quickly that no matter how fast Jagella runs, he will never be able to catch them. He is chasing them over the ridge, but now he is stopping and coming back to us.

"No good," he says.

Jagella says they make very good pets as they are such lovely little fellows, and they are easily tamed. But I think they must be happier when they are perfectly free and can live in their own little house.

A Nursery Rhyme Game

This is a game you can make yourself for playing in the winter evenings.

Take a sheet of cardboard, color

one side, and cut into narrow strips. On each strip print boldly the first line of a nursery rhyme, for example: "Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?" Then cut the strip into sections so that there is one word in each place.

To play the game turn all the words face downward and jumble them together in a heap on the center of the table. Each player draws a word in turn, and lays it print upward in front of him. The word may or may not suggest a nursery rhyme until he draws other words. For instance the word "hill" will at once suggest "Jack and Jill."

The object of the game is to complete as many first lines as possible. When two or more players have collected words of the same rhyme, it is, of course, impossible for one to complete it, so the one who has most words will score one point.

Who Knows?

1. What Scottish boy later gave millions to found libraries?

2. What is the largest country of South America?

3. What is an aqueduct?

4. What are the oldest trees in the world?

5. Of what two minerals is bronze made?

6. What king learned a lesson from a spider?

7. What is the "Buckeye" state?

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

While on a hike with ol' Spike today we passed the strangest looking dog I ever saw!

"It's a Russian Wolfhound, Spike said, and he lives in a big house on cherry street."

"Wow!" I exclaimed, "wouldn't I have some fun winning races if I was that fellow?"

"Huh!" Spike said, "that dog doesn't know what it is to run races—he's always fastened to that leash of his!"

"Well," I said, "if that's the case, I'm perfectly satisfied to be what I am—stubby legs and all!"

## In Lighter Vein

### Most Exact

A man who owned a country estate was entertaining some friends, one of whom was a famous geologist. Pointing to an enormous rock in the distance, the owner said: "That is seventy thousand and one years old."

"You are very precise," the geologist remarked.

"Yes, but it's so, for a geologist was here a year ago, and he said that it was seventy thousand years old!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Club Secretary: "I say, you know you simply mustn't drive from in front of the box. You can drive from as far behind it as you like, but you mustn't drive from in front of it."

New Member: "Drive! This is my fourth stroke."

At the Training Camp

The recruit had hurried off to the drill grounds without his rifle. Some of the other rookies would be along soon, so stepping into a canteen he telephoned his company sergeant to have one of the boys bring it along.

"What's that you forgot?" asked the sergeant.

"My gun."

"My gun. You know, G-U-N. G as in Jerusalem, U as in Europe, N as in pneumatic."

Recording

The chauffeur was holding forth in the village inn.

"Yus, my young guv'nor rowed for Hoxford a little while back, 'e did."

His audience stared.

"Yus, 'e wins 'undreds of races," went on the chauffeur, warming to his task. "And 'e always has the name an' date painted on 'is scull."

But this was too much for one listener.

"On 'is scull?" he echoed indignantly. "Lumme, 'e must 'ave an' 'ead like an elephant."—Assured.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Saying "Thank You"

A BUSINESS man's family was away, and thus the curtains in his office were not changed as regularly as they were when his wife was in the city to look after such details. As the weeks went on the curtains got darker and dingier.

One morning he was astonished to find clean white curtains hung at his windows. So far as he knew, no one else, not even his wife, had a key to his office.

Happening to stay an hour later than usual one evening soon thereafter, he heard a key turn in his door, saw the door open, and there stood a scrub woman. He had forgotten she had a pass key. He told her about the curtains and asked her if she could help him solve the mystery. This was what she said:

"You probably don't know that you've ever seen me before. But when you've passed me in the hall you've always given me a pleasant smile, or a kind word. In this way you've often made it easier for me to get through my work. When I saw your curtains so dirty, I realized there must be some reason why they remained so day after day, so I took them home one night, washed them, and brought them back the next morning early, so you wouldn't miss them. It's just a way of saying: 'Thank you, sir.'"

A Club's Service

FINDING a new avenue of service, many Rotary Clubs and similar organizations have brought much happiness to the children of their communities in providing outings for them. A happy occasion of this kind is related in a contribution from Mrs. M. G. G. of Red Deer, Alberta, Can.

The Rotary Club of that place took 112 children, whose parents did not own "motorcars, for an outing at Sylvan Lake, 14 miles distant. To many of the children it was their first glimpse of the lake, and after a happy day of boating and swimming, they returned to town, and enjoyed a motion picture performance as guests of the manager.

The Motor Samaritan

A BIT of human kindness is shared by Mrs. A. D. F. Evanston, Ill., who reports that a small car with several Negro occupants had come to a sudden stop on a busy boulevard. No one seemed to notice their difficulty until the driver of a limousine stopped and called out cheerily, "Out of gas?" He then produced his reserve can of gasoline, and seeing no funnel was available, his wife quickly made one from the cover of a hat box. The gas was soon transferred and waving aside the words of thanks, he climbed into his car, saying: "Don't mention it. Glad I could help you."

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

### Florida

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(Continued)

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

### Florida

#### ORLANDO

(Continued)

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

### Georgia

#### ATLANTA

(Continued)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Economy and Expansion

**S**PEAKING yesterday at the dedication of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, President Coolidge almost casually refuted the imputation recently made that the claim in behalf of his administration that it had effected appreciable economies is deceptive if not actually false. The President rightly takes it for granted that the American people have approved the program of industrial expansion upon which the country has entered during the last decade. They regard as deposits to their credit the public funds invested in permanent highways, in inland waterways for the transportation of the products of farms and factories, and similarly the money paid in liquidation of the national debt. It is because of this that they are quick to question the sincerity of one who, knowing the facts, consciously seeks to deceive or mislead the uninformed.

President Coolidge, while refraining from any discussion of political or partisan issues, stated that in the last ten years there have been built in the United States 72,000 miles of improved highways and many miles of substantial bridges. The total estimated cost of these improvements, according to the figures quoted by him, is \$1,429,000,000, of which the Federal Government has paid \$633,000,000. To this he adds several hundreds of millions paid by the national Government for improvements and extensions of inland waterways.

The beneficiaries of these improved systems of travel and transportation, country-wide in their extent, will be slow to charge those who have been responsible for this policy of expansion with wastefulness or improvidence. They, like all other reasonable persons, will realize that the economical expenditure of money for those facilities and utilities which reduce the costs of transportation is neither wasteful nor extravagant. In making up the national balance sheet the sums so invested fall naturally upon the credit side of the ledger.

While the President's incomplete array of figures is convincing and conclusive in a degree, it remained for Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to supply complete refutation of the charge that actual economies have not resulted during the Coolidge Administration. Mr. Mellon directed himself specifically to the statements made by Governor Smith, the Democratic candidate, in his speech delivered at Sedalia, Mo., on Tuesday. His defense is interposed not only in his own behalf, but in behalf of his undersecretary, Ogden L. Mills, and General Lord, Director of the Budget. All three were personally arraigned by Governor Smith on the charge of carrying on a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation.

Secretary Mellon, at the outset, observes that "economy is not just saving, but wise spending; the elimination of waste; the promotion of efficiency and businesslike methods; the building up of a sense of responsibility to the taxpayer on the part of public servants; the careful management of the Government's finances, by a policy of steady debt reduction with consequent relief from the heavy burden of interest charges." From this he argues, and with sound logic, that under such a definition expenditures might actually increase from year to year and yet the Nation receive an economical and businesslike administration of its public affairs.

Every business executive and plant manager in the United States realizes that the cost of profitable and efficient operation in business and industry is increasing year by year. But these business men do not regard expenditures thus made as wasteful or improvident. Neither do they regard derivatively the practical economies which contribute, even in a small way, in keeping down the mounting overhead. Mr. Mellon, in commenting on so-called Coolidge economies, now practiced in all departments of the Government, may perhaps remind the New York Governor of the observation made by an illustrious predecessor who attained the Presidency, that "public office is a public trust."

Yet Mr. Mellon proceeds to show that despite the economic expenditure of sums necessary for public improvements, to say nothing of the vast totals appropriated for the care and relief of veterans of the World War, the burden borne by taxpayers has been appreciably lightened. But Mr. Mellon does not attribute to his critic a desire to misrepresent or falsify the facts. He is considerate enough and charitable enough to concede to him the benefit of misconception or misunderstanding. The Governor declared that the charges made by him comprised an indictment from which he had nothing to subtract or deduct.

### "Drinking Children"

**T**ODAY, as of yore, parents have a responsibility. There is an enemy of their children abroad—an enemy shorn of much of its power, but still lurking in dark corners. Liquor, even under prohibition, remains liquor, the old enemy. Its indulgence leads to disaster today, as formerly. Example and education are weapons in the hands of parents against it; but there is another, and sometimes neglected, weapon: parental authority.

A vacillating attitude on the part of parents toward youthful indulgence; self-justification for a lack of authority, based upon the so-called

modern revolt against discipline; halfway positions regarding obedience to the laws of the land; open criticism of the law, which young ears are all too prone to catch and adopt; too great a willingness to leave the moral and ethical instruction of children to teachers and preachers and soap-box orators, rather than to the friendly family intercourse about the hearthstone—all these are typical of the ways in which well-intentioned but thoughtless parents sometimes evade their responsibilities.

And, in extenuation for the grave offense against the youth of today either willingly or unknowingly perpetrated by such grown-ups as shirk their parental duties, let no one presume to assert that the law, which is designed to free the fathers and mothers of America from the sad spectacle of drinking children, is responsible for the degradation of young people who are not taught to respect that law.

As Daniel A. Poling, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, recently recommended, "Let those of us who are older stop slandering America's sons and daughters, and, while we watch our own steps, give to them a good example and the inspiration of our confidence."

Out of their great love for their children, responsible parents exercise proper authority over their children for the protection of their children.

### The Southern Democrats

**T**HE embattled Democrats of the once Solid South are to be congratulated. Weeks ahead of the actual election they have demonstrated their power by compelling a Democratic presidential nominee, for practically the first time since the Civil War, to turn his attention to their territory and to carry to such states as Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee his appeal for support. The opinion is widespread that some states of this once politically impregnable region will this year break away from their ancient allegiance to the Democratic Party by repudiating the candidate who started the fashion by bolting the Democratic platform. But even should this not be true, what has already been accomplished gives assurance that the "Solid South," in the sense in which that phrase has been used in the past, is no more.

Never again will a coalition of representatives of the Tammanies and imitation Tammanies of the northern states dare to force upon the protesting South a nominee offensive in every particular. Never again will the phrase be heard before a Democratic national convention, "the South'll take what we offer. It will have to!" Already the independent, clear-thinking men in practically every state of the South have made their determination to resist so vocal and so terrifying to the northern oligarchy which has seized upon the party, that the Smith leaders are employing every form of political cajolery and coercion to coax or to force them back into line. When in the memory of living man has the Democratic National Committee found it necessary to send money to states like Virginia, North Carolina, or Florida? When did the northern Democrats before this year find it expedient to put a southern man on the presidential ticket? When, prior to 1928, has the South had the opportunity to listen to a Democratic candidate for President pleading for its votes?

Hitherto the support of the southern states has been taken as a fact assured at the start. The common phrase has been that its people would vote for a yellow dog on the Democratic ticket. But now, even in Texas, the proportions of the revolt against the nominee who stands for the repudiation of the party's record on so vital an issue as prohibition have put the State in jeopardy. As for such commonwealths as Alabama, North Carolina and Florida, where the growing independence of opinion within Democratic ranks has long been apparent, the candidate and the issues of this campaign bid fair to destroy the old-time Democratic majorities.

It is rather a desperate errand Smith has undertaken in crossing the Mason and Dixon's Line in search of support. And some of those who accompanied him on his recent visit to the dry states of the middle West are not inclined to think that his new adventure will result in much profit to his candidacy.

### British Columbia's Open Door

**T**HE new provincial administration of British Columbia is reported to be exploring land areas throughout the Province available for settlement. According to Premier Talmie of British Columbia, plans are being prepared for co-operation with British authorities to place groups of settlers from Great Britain in suitable farming districts.

Under the Empire Settlement Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1922, an annual appropriation of £3,000,000 for a period of fifteen years is available to assist British families to settle on land in the dominions. Canada has benefited by this appropriation, particularly in carrying out a plan for the settlement of 3000 families on farms owned by the Dominion Government. With the Dominion treasury sharing in the cost, advances have been made to settlers for a twenty-five-year period with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The actual settlement work has been administered entirely by Canadian authorities, and official reports indicate that the British settlers for the most part are succeeding admirably. British-born settlers seem to have done equally as well as Canadian-born on any class of land, whether improved or unimproved.

Since Lord Lovat, British Undersecretary of State for the Dominions, visited Canada during the recent summer months, the report has been current that plans are being considered for an extension of the settlement project to place another 20,000 British families on the land. Capital for initial settlement purposes, including the cost of erection of buildings, clearing and development of land, purchase of stock and equipment, would be furnished by the British Treasury. Supervision and general administration of the plan in Canada would be carried out by the thoroughly competent land settlement branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The provinces would participate by making available suitable land for settlement. British Columbia evidently is getting ready to make an early bid for British families under the

proposed plan. The British authorities have satisfied themselves that there are many suitable districts in the Pacific coast province within reasonable distance of railways and markets. Systematic settlement of Canada with British families would be mutually beneficial to the Dominion and to the United Kingdom.

### Italy's Influence in the Balkans

**I**TALY is steadily and surely increasing her influence and power in the Balkan peninsula. She is unceasingly scoring victories over her chief rival in that part of the world, France. The Tirana pact between Albania and Italy, signed nearly two years ago, and later followed by a supplementary agreement between the two countries, was a decided gain for Rome. The ratification of the Nettuno agreements by the Parliament at Belgrade during the month of August this year was another step forward for Italy and consolidated her position along the Dalmatian coast, which is part of Yugoslavia. The conversion of the Republic of Albania into a monarchy, with Ahmed Zogu, Italy's protégé, as King, was another point for Mr. Mussolini. Likewise, the outcome of the recent cabinet crisis in Bulgaria, as a result of which General Vukoff remains as Minister of War, is unquestionably to the advantage of Italy. General Vukoff is friendly to the Macedonians, who are very close to Italy. His remaining in the Bulgarian Cabinet is very advantageous to Italian interests. It is plain that the influence of Italy in Bulgaria is growing.

One of the cardinal points of difference between Italy and France is the question of who shall dominate the Balkans. France backs Yugoslavia; Italy backs Albania and Bulgaria, and to a certain extent Greece and Turkey. In this international game of great importance for the whole of Europe, Italy is doing most of the scoring at present.

### Audiences and Players

**O**RCHESTRAL audiences: which one of all that may be enumerated can claim the highest rating? This question supersedes, perhaps, that which used to be asked, Which orchestra stands first? More explicitly, which of the many groups of subscribers that support symphony concerts in Europe and America shows the keenest discernment for good performance and interpretation; and exerts, accordingly, the strongest influence on the conductor, to build up his powers, and on the players, to improve their technical mastery?

In America, the inquiry presents itself with especial force just now, when people are reassembling in their places in auditoriums, to learn what Beethoven and Schubert have to say from the standpoint of 100 years ago, and what Strauss and Respighi have to tell them from that of today. By opinion of one sort, the effect of the telling depends for the larger part upon the talent and disposition of a man who makes motions with a baton, and for the remaining part upon the discipline and acquiescence of men who draw a bow up and down across strings, or who blow into a tube of wood through a reed, or of brass through a mouthpiece. By other judgment, the composer's message secures publication in no such merely objective manner and from no such purely mechanistic source.

To consider origins, wherever sound may have been elicited, anciently, from the hollow of a gourd, from the stem of an oat-straw or from the coiled chamber of a conch-shell, it became music only when it struck upon someone's ears and awoke someone's sensibilities. In the glow of the hearth, in the shade of the beech tree or in the sun and wind of the strand, there had to be persons listening. Then, to come to an era of perfected instruments, affairs cannot, after all, have essentially changed. Though a trained executant playing the violin, the oboe or the horn takes the place of the witless vagabond who filled hut, grove and cove with primitive tone, music is something craved by the hearer, rather than something imposed by the performer.

Solo airs or elaborately organized sonatas, music is called out of the silences here to a greater purpose, there to a smaller. Orchestrally, where does it happen with the most significance in the United States—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, San Francisco or Los Angeles? If the community to which the honors ought to go could, by fair process be indicated, if the audience of highest rating could, without displeasure anywhere, be pointed out, then at once might be named also the group of symphonic artists that stands Number One.

### Random Ramblings

An educator figures that a college education is worth \$72,000, but the trouble with most young graduates is that they expect to go out and earn at least 6 per cent on the investment at once.

The hotel industry in the United States now ranks ninth among the Nation's enterprises, with annual sales aggregating \$1,315,000,000. Let's see, was it once said that no hotel could exist without its bar business?

The New York Public Library reports that New Yorkers are reading more books than formerly. More and more it is becoming understood that higher learning is the result of higher learning.

It is strange that Winston Churchill, who knows much more about making cabinets than bricklaying, should have joined the Building Trades Workers rather than the Cabinet-Makers' Union.

It costs an American railroad \$5,000,000 to eliminate forty-six curves, showing that the shortest distance between two points sometimes is not only a straight line, but an expensive one.

The motion picture advertisement announcing "It's a sound picture" must be backed up by more than noise.

Banked money enables many a man to take the turns safely without raising a lot of dust.

All can help to restrict forest fires to autumn's blazes of color.

## Thomas A. Edison—An Appreciation

**T**HIS month of October, 1928, marks the forty-ninth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent lamp. Coming abreast of such a milestone along its crowded path, a preoccupied world pauses to express its gratitude to that man without whom modern conditions of progress would seem to have been impossible of attainment.

Thomas A. Edison has commonly been referred to as a "wizard," and so he has appeared to the uninitiated. Yet men have too easily imagined that this "wizard" worked his astonishing works with the effortless gesture of a Jupiter grasping in his fist the thunderbolts of heaven. On the contrary, Mr. Edison's accomplishments are the fruits of his energy, combined with his genius. An early episode of his career sounds the keynote for all the busy years to follow.

One day when, a young man, he was working as a telegraph operator in Boston, Mr. Edison bought at a second-hand bookshop a complete set of Michael Faraday's books on electricity. A companion of those days, called Adams, has described how Edison reached their lodging with the books at four o'clock in the morning, read steadily through the remainder of the night, then ran all the way to his breakfast in Hanover Street, a mile away. "Adams," he panted, "I have got so much to do, and life is so short, that I am going to hustle."

It is from this standpoint precisely that Mr. Edison has carried on his experiments. He possesses an enormous capacity for work. He has labored incessantly and has expected his fellows to keep pace with him. On one occasion, when he and his men had a particularly large and demanding order to fill in a short time, he is said to have locked the men into a room for sixty hours. As for himself, he has indulged in no hobbies and few holidays; he can do with remarkably little sleep; his rest has been found in change of work. Nothing has been permitted to divert him from his stupendous tasks on behalf of an unheeding world.

The boy Edison went to school for only a few weeks. Much he learned from his mother, even more he learned from books. He has had an insatiable appetite for learning, combined with the faculty of knowing how to find things out for himself. And whatever he learned he put immediately to the test. One of his biographers, George S. Bryan, records that, not many years ago, Mr. Edison laughed boyishly as he exclaimed: "Say, I have been mixed up in a whole lot of things, haven't I?"

Anecdotes of his early career are striking in their virility, whether he is shown as a market gardener, aged eleven years; as a newsboy selling 1500 papers on credit just after the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing; as a young investigator setting up his laboratories in his mother's cellar or in the baggage car of the train on which he sold his papers; or as an expert telegraph operator whose speed and accuracy were altogether amazing.

No matter where young Edison was, nor what he was doing, he had time and energy to perfect such instruments as he was using. He could never leave off experimentation, for he was convinced that people should be enabled to do their work more quickly and more easily. Sometimes his experiments brought him recognition, more often not; his employers had not his vision and, naturally, they thought the young man was wasting their time and his own.

Mr. Edison was still a young man, only twenty-six, when he found himself at the head of an experimental laboratory at Newark, N. J., where he was directing 300 men along such lines of research as he pointed out. Thus, comparatively early, he had come into his own. In 1876

his laboratory was moved to Menlo Park, N. J., then again in 1887 to West Orange. Startling discoveries followed close upon each other's heels. At one time, in the Newark laboratory, forty-five of Mr. Edison's inventions were being developed together. Always he could turn from one to another freely, without delay in mental adjustment.

Taking it by and large, more time and more study entered into the invention of the electric light than into any other single task. Mr. Edison has maintained that, with reference to the incandescent lamp, he never made an actual discovery, that his contribution was invention pure and simple. For he took what others had worked out, improved upon it, perfected the processes, utilized and adapted to his own purposes whatever knowledge had been established by others. In the end, the results had been made his own. It was, then, after some thirteen months of ceaseless experimentation and the expenditure of \$40,000 that at last one of his lamps continued at incandescence for forty hours. It happened on Oct. 21, 1879.

On the following New Year's Eve was held that famous public exhibition at Menlo Park, for which special trains carried from New York City about 3000 incredulous spectators. One and all stood gaping at the sight of a multitude of tiny brilliant lights, suspended on wires which were stretched between branches of the trees. Many were those who applauded; many who scoffed. Mr. Edison was little moved by these evidences of their sentiments, for he alone realized how much there was to be done before his invention could be perfected for the market.

Any man in the street can enumerate the inventions which are due to the genius of Thomas A. Edison, though indeed a person might omit certain of them through sheer familiarity. It is comparatively safe to credit them all to Mr. Edison. For between June, 1869, and June, 1910, he applied for 1328 patents, that is to say, one patent for every eleven days. During the Great War he made many inventions at the instigation of the Government, and he is still at work at West Orange. He is just as absorbed in his task today as he was when, summoned to the City Hall for the payment of certain back taxes, he took his place obediently in the line, but could not remember his name. He is just as delighted with the results of his labors as when he carried the first phonograph triumphantly into the offices of the Scientific American.

Think of the motion picture—of what it means alone in the field of education. Think of the electric railways and the electric power stations everywhere. Think of the typewriter and the dictaphone. Contrast two photographs of Broadway, New York City, in 1890 and today, if you would understand what it means to have electric wires underground. And what may we not expect even yet from the mentality of such a man? If Mr. Edison is "the most useful American," as he has been called, it is first of all because of his unselfish desire to benefit mankind. Only a short time ago he said: "I haven't any conclusions to give; I am just learning about things myself."

President Coolidge, upon this notable anniversary, is delivering to Mr. Edison a message of congratulation by radio from Washington. What emotions must this circumstance alone not arouse in Mr. Edison's thought! The voice of the President swiftly ringing across all those empty miles! It is for just such a possibility as this that he has offered his years of patient labor. Consistently he has dealt not with things, but with thoughts; he has striven untiringly to facilitate the transmission of human thoughts.

M. W.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

**P**ARIS. AN ASTONISHING question has been posed: In the course of 200 years, has England moved farther away from the Continent of Europe? Is the English Channel widening? There are skeptics. On the other hand, then, if this is not the case, the precision of astronomical instruments must have increased during that time, for Paris has just been found to be five meters farther away from London than the distance established in the reign of Louis XIV. The bureau des longitudes of the French Government, by calculations made with the aid of stars, has now stated that the difference of longitude Paris-Greenwich is not 9 minutes 20 and 93-hundredths seconds, but instead 9 minutes 20 and 95-hundredths seconds. This correction of two-hundredths of a second adds some five meters to the distance between the Paris observatory and the initial meridian of Greenwich.

La Rue du Chat-qui-Pêche is the narrowest street in Paris, and none will dispute it. A thinner little street would surely be difficult to find; this one, near the Seine, slips between walls scarcely an arm's width apart. Its name is quaint enough, too, to give it notoriety: the Street of the Cat Who Fishes—which leads us to say that Paris is a city of many quaintly named streets. The Street of the Wooden Sword, the Street of the Four Sons, the Street of the Three Crowns, the Street of the Ladies' Tower, Street of the Swan, Equality Street, Felicite Street, Street of the Festivals, Street of the Feuillantes (a kind of light pastry), Street of the Mule's Pace, Street of the Wolf's Breach, Street of the Flowered Basket, Street of the Quail's Mound, Passage of the Monkeys, and the Street of the Summit of the Alps are among the street names which both Parisian and foreign visitors remark with amusement or questioning.

On a hill in Lorraine, exposed to the four winds, has been erected a monument to Maurice Barrès, the great writer. He it was who before the war did most to keep before French thought the conviction that Alsace and Lorraine were inseparably a part of France. During the war he served with his pen the cause of the indivisibility of French unity. Apart, therefore, from the charm of his writing, Maurice Barrès represents to French people the illustrious example of a man devoted to the country from which he sprung. The hill is called "La Colline Inspirée," after the book of that title, "Les Déracinés" and "Colette Baudouin" were the other books which strove especially, and with consummate strength and lyrical beauty, to keep burning the French fires in the hearths of Alsace and Lorraine.

American women have undertaken the restoration of a quaint house of the sixteenth century which stands in the town of Châtillon-sur-Seine. It is an exceptionally fine example of the architecture of that period. The house is to become a place where Roman relics unearthed in the neighborhood will be exhibited. For years excavations have been undertaken by an eminent archaeologist, M. Lormy, and his discoveries have aroused much interest in this country. So rich was his field of work and so carefully has he pursued his labors, that it is claimed this house at Châtillon will eventually be unique in its collection of Roman objects left on Gallie soil.

At this autumn time, when the leaves on the trees are turning gold, the forest is a thing of magnificence. A poet has demanded that placards be posted in Paris reminding the public that such a wonder of nature is to be seen in this or that forest not far from the city. This prompted an adjoining announcement from a leading newspaper that the "Association nationale et industrielle du bois" had taken the decision to organize woodland festivals before winter came. According to ancient Gallie tradition, the forest is a holy thing. The effort, therefore, will be to recall to parents and children the beauty and usefulness of trees and the need of caring for them and perpetuating them. This is all part of a movement of

reforestation. Trees were ruthlessly cut down during the war, and new forests are much needed in this country.

An art critic of Paris, familiar not only with the Louvre Museum, but also with the National Gallery in London, has made a comment on the care of paintings which is worth noting. He has observed how much cleaner those of London are than those of Paris. This was due, he remarked, to the custom in the former capital of covering the pictures with glass so as to isolate them completely from contact with the outer air. You will notice at the Louvre, on the other hand, that only a few paintings are protected this way, such as, for example, the celebrated "Mona Lisa" of Leonardo da Vinci. Works do seem to deteriorate and darken much too rapidly in the Louvre and many today are in need of cleaning. The use of glass, at least on all the smaller paintings, would, in the opinion of this critic, check this process of loss of original coloring.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the French people is their sense of humor. No one lives among them long without being impressed with the procession of festivals held each year and with the manifold joy of the populace in them. One of the strangest and most amusing of these has just taken place; it is called the Fêtes des Caf' Coni—abbreviated from "cafés concerts"—which are the concerts given in rollicking mood on the unpretentious stages of cafés. Music-hall artists, chorus girls, mimettes, and saleswomen took part in the show, which was held in the open at the Buffalo Vélodrome. Races were run, circus-turdies were given, and donkeys were ridden. The participants were free to clothe themselves as they wished, and some of the costumes, especially for the races, were exceedingly incongruous. Large crowds gathered to watch this typically French buffoonery.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor will not assume any responsibility for the return of material, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Mrs. Willebrandt's Speeches

**T**O THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: No clear thinker can accuse Mrs. Willebrandt of religious prejudice in her recent clean-cut speeches before certain Methodist and Presbyterian conferences. Nowadays the place where an address is delivered is of little consequence, since all the world hears it or reads it. She makes it perfectly plain that she is opposed to Governor Smith's candidacy, not because of his religion, but because he is sachen of Tammany Hall and a friend of liquor—two negative forces which always have typified, and always will typify, corruption and low ideals. Who is better qualified than Mrs. Willebrandt to speak on this subject? Is she not Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of prohibition enforcement? On several occasions she has discovered how difficult it is to enforce the law in hostile territory like New York City, where Tammany Hall does not want the law enforced. Let us also remember that there is now a law in New York State which, in effect, will not permit of any state aid in enforcing the dry law and throws the whole burden on the federal authorities. Governor Smith and Tammany were strongly behind this action.

Therefore Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt is speaking—as the head of the prohibition enforcement department should—to defend the Eighteenth Amendment against the strongest assault that has yet been made upon it, against its greatest foe, lest, by a lack of alertness, this man should be elected to the position from which he could overthrow all the good work of the last ten years. Now is the time for decisive speech and action to protect this great work and to promote the success of this noble "moral experiment," as some are pleased to call it.

Should the Republican campaign headquarters muzzle Mrs. Willebrandt for being too outspoken? I sincerely hope not. She expresses herself splendidly, and tells the truth.

I have been a Democrat all my life, but I am not going to vote for Smith. KENNETH S. VALENTINE, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.